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## THE DAILY GAZETTE

**PENNSYLVANIA ALL RIGHT!**

At this hour 4 o'clock A. M., it is al most impossible to furnish any very definite figures to illustrate how the election has gone in the State. The Republicans however, have made another brilliant triumph in our noble old commonwealth. Philadelphia has done well, increasing her majority over Geary's election in 1869 nearly six thousand, and gaining two members of the House from Philadelphia. Probably four from Luzerne. One Senator from Luzerne and one in Cumberland, giving us both branches of the Legislature. Owing to various local causes operating against our party, Allegheny county has not done as well as we wished, but we have saved our entire local ticket, and furnished a general majority to the State ticket of about 4,500. The entire Republican ticket for the county offices is elected beyond any possible doubt. In the Second Legislative District, Mr. M. Edwards has pulled through by a small majority, less than two hundred. Both Commissioners are saved, Mr. McGunnegle leading off by probably two thousand votes over his colleague, Mr. Joseph Dilworth. It was the avowed opposition to liquor men that caused the falling off in the vote of the latter gentleman. It is a fact somewhat worthy of note that the Democratic vote was out early and strong yesterday, while very general apathy and indifference in the Republican ranks prevailed all day long. Out of the battle just closed we have obtained a victory at once brilliant and decisive, which assures the country that Pennsylvania is all right for the contest of 1872, and will be found fully and fairly arrayed under the banner of Republicanism in the forthcoming highly important struggle for the national party supremacy.

Ohio has likewise done nobly. We have cause to be joyful this morning.

THE ONLY DISTURBANCE at the election in our State yesterday that we have yet heard of, was that of a riot at Philadelphia, provoked by the Democrats who interfered with colored voters, endeavoring to prevent them from the exercise of the right to vote. The riot occurred in the Fourth and Fifth wards and resulted in the death of five colored men and one white man. Our late dispatches report all things quiet, but the militia for prudential reasons were kept under arms.

THE LATEST RETURNS from Philadelphia indicate a Republican majority in that county of twelve thousand for the State ticket! This is a great increase. In 1870 our majority was 6,889; for Geary in 1869, 4,400; for Grant in 1868, 5,812. From our very latest telegrams we judge that the State has gone Republican by about sixteen thousand majority. This is glory enough for one day.

**Building Societies in England.**

The spread, which means the success, of these societies, for enabling workingmen in England to secure dwellings of their own, is perfectly surprising. The annual subscriptions to the societies is computed at upward of four millions sterling, and the number of members at a million. One estimates the value of the dwellings which have become the property mainly of the working classes by means of these societies at over two hundred millions sterling. The building societies of London alone own about ten millions, divided among one hundred thousand members. In Birmingham there are thirteen thousand houses belonging to workingmen, who have purchased them through the agency of these societies. Co-operating with the latter are land societies, which buy large estates to sell in lots, thus enabling the working man to get his lot at very nearly the wholesale price, making an immense difference, sometimes two-thirds, it is said, as compared with going into the market in the ordinary way. The land bought is drained and otherwise prepared for building, and drawn for by lot by the members of the society, when the building societies come forward and supply the means of erecting dwellings. The moral and social effect of all these societies has been given before a Committee of the House of Commons by the Chief Superintendent of Police at Birmingham, who distinctly says that there are less policemen in Birmingham, who distinctly says that there are less policemen in Birmingham than there were twenty years ago, although there are some seventy miles more streets and sixty thousand more inhabitants. He decidedly attributes it to the habity of temperance engendered and increased by societies.

**George Sand's Autobiography.**

Mme. George Sand has begun to publish extracts from her journal in the Paris *Temps*. The following are one or two autobiographical passages:

I do not deny it. I am so ingenuous as to write every evening, sometimes in a few lines, sometimes at length, the history of my day. This has for twenty years been my habit. It does not follow this journal deserves ever to see the light; I do not even know if any pages of it be worth printing. I am running my finger through it. I find it insipid for any person but myself. It is like a ship's log, for we lead a domestic life, nearly always in the country, which is very much like life on a ship lying to. I ask permission to fish without order and without design in this discreet water, which has absorbed a great many things without reflecting them very clearly. Fictions delight me. I lose and willingly relinquish my individuality in them. Nevertheless, they do not absorb all my time—far from it. I waste a great deal more in reverie, thinking of nothing which may be executed or manifested. I should be embarrassed to express this mode of inner action, which each person undergoes in his own way, and which must vary infinitely with character, temperament, circumstances and age. To reduce those pages to order is at present impossible. To connect logically, day by day, twenty years of my life, often confused and somewhat impersonal, would be a task which it would take me twenty other years to accomplish, and I have too many things to see and understand (besides, I am not quick at comprehension) to devote the short time I have yet to live to know and understand myself."

THE San Francisco *Alta*, referring to irrigation prospects, says: "The immense and rich placers south of the American River, which have been neglected per force in the past ten years for want of the necessary water, will soon be brought into activity by means of the extensive works of the Excelsior Ditch and Mining Company, which, operating with large English capital, proposes to utilize the waters of the South Fork of the American River, and make them subservient to the waste of the cement and gravel claims, which are practically exhaustless. The report of the French Imperial Engineer on the extent and value of those washings, was to the effect that they could supply $12,000,000 per annum for 500 years, an estimate which leaves a large margin for the present generation to operate in. Those immense fields have been hitherto valueless, for want of the water which is now to be supplied to them freely, and property in those sections, particularly in and around Placerville, has risen in value by anticipation."

—The stage coach between Elizabethtown and Cineran, Colorado, was robbed by desperadoes yesterday. Five or six hundred dollars were taken from the messenger.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Once More Triumphant!

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY!

12,000 State Majority!

GAINS REPORTED!

Philadelphia Up to Time!

THE LEGISLATURE SECURED!

Old Allegheny True!

GRATIFYING RETURNS!

Ohio in the Ranks!

BRILLIANT VICTORY!

25,000 Republican Majority!

THE MASSES YET RIGHT!

O. K. FOR 1872.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1871.

We have carried the State by fifteen thousand majority. We gain two members of the House in Philadelphia, and probably four in Luzerne; one Senator in Luzerne, and one in Cumberland, giving us both houses. RUSSELL ERRETT.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANA, Pa., October 10, 1871.

Harry White has 178 majority in his own town, the largest ever had by any Republican—a gain of 68 on Geary. His majority in the county will reach 2,200.

H.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Estimated State majority, 9,000. Philadelphia gives 5,000 majority. Philadelphia gains two members of the Legislature. The entire city ticket is elected by a large majority, with the exception of District Attorney. For this office the vote is close. Several members of the Assembly are gained throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Philadelphia gives twelve thousand majority for the Republican State ticket. The Republicans of the city are elected by a majority ranging from 6,000 to 9,000. Davis and Connell are elected to the Senate by a large majority. The State is probably Republican by from 15,000 to 20,000.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Returns indicate that the Republicans have carried Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority. Forney's *Press* estimates the Republican majority in the State at 20,000. The Legislature will be heavily Republican on a joint ballot, although we cannot decide as to the exact complexion of the State Senate.

OIL CITY, October 10.—North side—Assembly: Carroll, 248; McJunkin, Republican, 253. The Republican majority last year was 111. South side: McJunkin, Republican, 100; Riddle, 128; Mark, 132; McCormick, Democrat, 130. State Republican majority, 128.

WESTMORELAND CO., October 10.—Penn Borough: Democratic, (State,) 9 majority; Clark, 9 majority. St. Clair Township: Democratic (State) majority, 3.

CALIFORNIA, Pa., October 10.—California Borough: Republican majority 68. Gain over last year 20. Greenfield Borough: 14 Republican majority—a gain of 10.

HARRISBURG, October 10.—Four districts of this city have gone Republican by 152 majority—a Republican gain of 25 over last year, and 78 gain over Geary's vote.

PLUMMER, October 10.—Stanton's majority 36; Beath, 36. Assembly: Republican majority, 31. District Attorney: Republican majority 33.

OIL CITY, October 10.—North side—Assembly: Carroll, 248; McJunkin, Republican, 253. The Republican majority last year was 111. South side: McJunkin, Republican, 100; Riddle, 128; Mark, 132; McCormick, Democrat, 130. State Republican majority, 126.

ROUSEVILLE, October 10.—State ticket, 115 Republican majority.

LATROBE, Pa., October 10.—Clark, 107; Logan, 127.

PLEASANTVILLE, Pa., October 10.—State ticket: Stanton, 145; McCormick, 49; Beath, 145; Cooper, 49.

PORT PERRY, October 10.—Returns from North Versailles: Stanton, 8; Sturns Candless 84; Dilworth, 101; Stuckeroth, 8; Mc Daniel, 84. Pittsburgh, 87.

BEALSVILLE, Washington Co October 10.—Republican majority on the State ticket, 26; Democratic gain, 3.

FREEPORT, Pa., October 10.—On the State ticket the Republicans have a majority of 45.

BELLEVERNON, Pa., October 10.—Bellevernon gives 60 Republican majority—a gain of 12 over Geary's last election.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 10.—Hall's majority 44—a gain of 29 for the Republicans.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., October 10.—Stanton, 118; McCandless, 80; Beath, 118; Cooper, 80; against Convention, 37.

FREEDOM, Pa., October 10.—Borough: Stanton, 77; McCandless, 48; a gain of 29 over Geary.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., October 10—63 majority for the Republican State ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Fox, Stock, Porter, Lamon, Mainks, Potts, Vodges, Griffith, Smith, Levering, Elliott, Daniels, Albright and Hancock are elected to the House.

ALADDIN, PA., October 10.—Borough—The Republican State ticket has 1 majority.

CLARION, PA., October 10.—McCandless, 72; Stanton, 53.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 10.—Clark, 268; Logan, 126; Clark's (Dem.) gain over Packer, 10; Clark's gain over Foster in Ludwick borough, 9.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 10.—Republican majority, 31—a Republican gain of 5 over last year.

JAMESTOWN, October 10.—Republican majority, 31. Republican gain over last year, 5.

MCKEESPORT, October 10.—Stanton, 49; McCandless, 43; Beath, 50; Cooper, 42. Senator: Graham, 51; Humphreys, 51; Gibson, 43; Murray, 42. Assembly: Gillfillan, 51; White, 50; Sample, 50; Balantine, 50; Millar, 50; Hart, J. E., 42; Haslett, 40; Duff, 42; Watters, 43; Haberman, 43. Controller: Warner, 51; Stewart, 42. Commissioner: Dilworth, 50; Stuckeroth, 40; McGonnegle, 51; Birmingham, 42. Constitutional Convention: For a convention, 88; against, none.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 10—North and South Union Townships and Union Borough give McCandless about 140 majority—a Democratic gain of about 100.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 10.—Stanton's majority in Cannonsburg is 37—a Republican gain of 19 over last year's vote.

EBENSBURG, Pa., October 10.—East wards—Judicial: Dean, 89; Banks, 11; Taylor, 27. West wards—Dean 53; Banks, 44; Taylor, 48. State Convention, 63; McCandless, 77; Spangler, 7.

MONONGAHELA CITY, October 10.—Stanton, 130; McCandless, 106; Beath, 134; Cooper, 106. Republican gain, 5.

LANCASTER, October 10.—Lancaster county gives 4,500 Republican majority.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 10.—State ticket: Democratic majority, 15. Legislature: Democratic majority, 20.

BLAIRSVILLE, October 10.—State ticket, 70; Logan, 30; White, 37.

JOHNSTOWN, October 10.—Third ward: McCandless, 74; Stanton, 55; Cooper, 72; Beath, 52. A Democratic gain of 8.

CONEMAUGH COROUGH, October 10.—McCandless, 122; Stanton, 32. A Republican gain of 4.

WEST NEWTON, October 10—Stanton, Republican, 108; McCandless, Democrat, 80; Beath, 118; Cooper, 80. For a convention, Republican, 158; against, Democratic, 37.

FREEDOM, Beaver Creek, October 10.—Stanton, 77; McCandless, 48. Republican gain, 29.

BRADY'S BEND, October 10.—State ticket: 53 Republican majority.

SEWICKLEY BOROUGH, October 10.—Stanton, 114; McCandless, 39; for Convention, 150; Beath, 113; Cooper, 40.

## OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 11, 12:30 A. M.—The Republicans claim that Noyes is elected by about 25,000 majority.

## PHILADELPHIA.

**Dastardly Attack.**

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1 A. M., 1871.

This morning, shortly after midnight, while the returns were being announced and a band was serenading the *Press* office, a large body of Democratic roughs bore down the street, driving the audience congregated at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut and firing into the building. Colonel Forney was standing from the Seventh street bow window. Simultaneous with the firing on that window a rush was made for the Chestnut street entrance, but without success. Shots were fired freely. Policemen were recognized among the crowd.

W. W. NEVIN,
Managing Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The election was quiet in most wards. In the Fourth and Fifth the colored voters complain of intimidation and the police were changed by the Mayor. In the Fifteenth ward Miss Carrie S. Burnham tendered her vote, which was received. Judge Allison of the Court of Common Pleas rejected an application for a mandamus to compel the receipt of her vote, and was sustained by his brother judges.

*Later.*—Serious riots have broken out in the Southern part of the city. Four or five men have been killed and twenty-five wounded. Three brigades of militia have been ordered to the scene of troubles. Haggerty, a Lieutenant of police, has been arrested by order of Judge Allison and held in one thousand dollars to answer a charge of obstructing the polls.

The trouble first commenced between white and colored men at Eighth and Fitzwater streets. A crowd was drawn together by the report of a fight, which numbered nearly one thousand persons. A shower of paving stones was thrown into this assemblage, and immediately the fight commenced in earnest. Pistols were used, and a number of persons fired with bright new muskets charged about and fired into the crowd. The battle continued as the crowd passed up Eighth street to Lombard, down Lombard to Seventh, down Seventh to South, and through South to Sixth streets. The streets, courts and alleys were swarming with men who fired upon each other, while the fight in Lombard street continued. A number of colored men armed with muskets, came out of an alley just below Seventh street, and charged upon a squad of police officers, who were backed by a lot of shirt-sleeved supporters, and being beaten back, retreated into a saloon, taking up their position at the second story windows. From this position they fired a volley, which was spiritedly returned, and for ten minutes the neighborhood resounded with reports of fire arms, while missiles, paving stones and bricks were flying through the air. Chief of Police Mulholland was present during the riot, and did his best with the small force that he commanded to quell the disturbance. He did not succeed, however, until over two hundred shots were fired, a score of persons wounded, and, as reported, four men killed. Half a dozen men were shot in Lombard street, and carried off by their friends, but how seriously they were wounded cannot be learned. Chief Mulholland succeeded in restoring order after taking the ringleaders of both parties into custody. The riot is attributable by those who watched its origin to the ill-treatment of the colored voters at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and more or less at all the polls in the Fourth and Fifth wards.

The following is a list of casualties as far as reported admitted to hospitals: James Steward, head badly cut; Henry Lewis (colored), shot in head and foot by a policemen; Frank Burk, officer of the Seventeenth District, struck in right temple; Wm. Perry (colored), shot in side; Charles H. Davis, struck with a brick on head and badly cut; Wm. Badstone, shot in leg; Lewis Baldean, shot in leg; Wm. R. Cooper (colored), cut with razor on head and right shoulder, and end of right thumb cut off; John Fausett, wounded in head; Frank Ford, shot in side; John Montgomery, wounded in face and head; Chas. Johnson (colored), shot in face. Killed—Isaac Chase (colored), killed on his own door step with an axe; Octavus Leabo, principal of the colored high school, shot dead during argument on the street.

## THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1871.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

A delegation of steamboat owners from Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cincinnati have presented to the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors a statement that certain changes be made in the regulations, to render them more practicable for western navigation. They had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. Both the board and the secretary showed a disposition to meet their views within the limit of the law. There are, however, objectionable features in the law, but an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to modify them.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

The following was issued to-day by the Post Office Department:

*Office of the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Washington, October 10.*—Special notice to Postmasters.—Until further notice, all registered mail matter which is to pass through Chicago must be made up direct to its destination, and not to Chicago for distribution.

## BALTIMORE.

**Episcopal Convention.**

BALTIMORE, October 10.—In the Episcopal Convention a proposition of the Bishops for a joint committee to consider the report on the ritual was adopted.

A message was received from the Bishops consenting to the admission of the Diocese of Arkansas to the General Convention. The Arkansas delegates took their seats.

A long debate followed on the means of the selection of a Committee on Ritual, terminating in a vote of 33 to 4 against constituting at present the Committee on Canons as that committee on the part of the House.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

—The Women's Christian Association of the United States held a conference at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, and elected officers. Addresses were delivered by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and others.

## CHICAGO.

### The Fire Demon.

### A RUINED CITY.

### The Fire Checked.

### A WELCOME RAIN.

### Thrilling Description.

### ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

### Kerosene the Cause.

### FIGHT FOR LIFE.

### Incendiaries at Work

### SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

### People Without Shelter.

### PROVISIONS ARRIVING.

### Great Loss of Life.

### ENTERPRISE OF BUSINESS MEN.

### Newspapers Again Issued.

CHICAGO, October 10, 9 A. M.—There was a very heavy rain last night. The fire is all out.

The fire burned all last night on the north side, but this morning it is under control. It is literally true to say that there is nothing remaining of that side from the river north to Lincoln Park, on the north, and from the north branch of the river in the west to the lake on the east. One portion of the city, except along the main river, where the heavy business blocks, was occupied by dwellings, and two-thirds of the population are German and Scandinavian. These now are homeless, and there are some in the frame buildings in the northwest section and others on the prairies without shelter. Throughout the day yesterday a renewal of the fires on the west side was looked for, and a change of five degrees in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result; there would literally have been no refuge for any. Every one had their clothing packed, ready to start for the prairie at any moment, but God averted this last possible addition to our disaster.

At sun down the wind lulled, and at three o'clock this morning the rain, so fervently prayed for, came. It did not in so long, but in parts of houses and the ground has been wet, so that now it is possible to have fires to cook food for the multitude.

A meeting of citizens was held in the first Congregational church on West Washington street, which was continued throughout the night. Measures were considered to protect what property was left and provide for the homeless.

Messrs. Richard and Charles Craine, of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, contrived a plan which is being put into execution for providing water, in case of fire breaking out at any time. The machinery of their works is being used for this purpose, the engines and boilers used for pumping water from the river. Fifteen hundred citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War has authorized General Sheridan to employ all the available troops for guarding and to issue one hundred thousand rations. Five hundred soldiers are now on duty. This force in addition was necessary, for, as remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men were caught in the act of firing houses on the west side. They were seized and immediately hung to a lamp post, one on Twelfth street, near the river, and the other five miles away, on Clayborne avenue, on the north side. This summary action has checked the thieves and murderers.

The arrival of firemen and engines from Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other cities, has apparently restored confidence.

The Cincinnati train arrived this morning with four engines, three from that city and one from Dayton. They were seventeen hours on the way, having to change the route twice. They finally came by way of Piqua and Logansport. There was an inexpressible pleasure in seeing these experienced men go right to work in a business way, where work was most needed. They are playing on coal piles to save whatever of fuel is possible, and preventing the further spread of the flames. The vast plain is covered with people wandering about seeing the evidences of wealth that have completely vanished in flame and smoke. A few business men, with some nerve, are seeking houses for business on the west side. Rooms that rented last week for fifty dollars now readibly command five thousand dollars. There are not many of these, but enough to afford a nucleus for business.

The newspapers will be started again in a few days or weeks. Hon. Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, has purchased a new single cylinder presses used in the job offices on the west side, and has telegraphed West for paper and type, there being nothing left here. Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, will erect a rough one story building and begin the issue of his paper as soon as material can be procured. The *Journal* is provided for on the west side. The *Post*, *Republican* and *Staatz Zeitung* will also arrange for business as soon as practicable. But everything must come from elsewhere, for there is nothing left.

Water for drinking and household use is at present from the lake and the parks, and for the boiling houses from the river.

There are a thousand people camped about four miles out, and perhaps as many more at Lake View, and on Fullerton avenue, near Prairie. The people are being fed in the remaining churches, school houses, under sheds, and by the roadsides. It was cold and chilly this morning, causing much suffering, but it is now clearing up again. Instead of this being welcome, the people are praying earnestly for more rain, so fearful are they of a continuation of the fire. This is the situation this morning.

Further information will be given rapidly as received. Meanwhile, a full report of the fire and its incidents, especially prepared for the Associated Press, by those who witnessed and fought the flames thoughout.

Late on Sunday evening, a boy went into a stable on DeKoven street, near the river, on the west side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was kicked over by the cow and the burning fluid scattered among their straw. This was the beginning of the great fire. A single extinguisher on the ground, or the active work of the police in tearing down one or two shanties, would have prevented the spreading of the flames. But engines were waited for, and when arrived the firemen, stupefied by their exertions at the fires on Saturday night, worked slowly and clumsily; their efforts were unavailing. The wind from the southwest blew a gale, and rapidly the flames shot from house to house and from boardpile to board-pile, until the district burned the night before was reached. Meanwhile the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth street, spread to the south side and made for the brick and stone business block, railroad freight depots and manufacturing establishments.

The full extent of the danger was realized for the first time when the Fire Department, already tired out, worked like heroes. The Mayor and his city government, that had supinely rested, now began to exert themselves, but the opportunity had been lost. The time when a thorough organization could have blown up the buildings or prepared for the emergency, was neglected. It was now a fight for life. The wind was blowing, and a stiff gale had possession of the flames, and the beautiful buildings, Chicago's glory, lay before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Adams, Monroe and Madison streets were soon reached, and the intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn street on the east were being consumed. Three-quarters of a mile of brick blocks were consumed, as if by magic.

CHICAGO, October 10, 3:10 P. M.—LATER.—Word is just brought that a fierce fire is raging on Thirty-first street. This street is two miles south of the southern fire limit on the south side, and a little less than that from the limit on the west side. This has been set on fire for the purpose evidently of destroying the remaining part of the city. It is largely occupied by the wealthy residents. It is also known that two men caught in the act of firing a building have been shot and two others led off with ropes around their necks.

As the wind is blowing a perfect gale, the end now cannot be foretold. Further news will be forwarded as soon as received.

CHICAGO, October 10.—The following and truthful description of the fire has been furnished by a gentleman who participated in the work throughout the fire. None but an eye witness can form an idea of the fury and power of the fire fiend, as he revelled among the palatial buildings and warehouses on the south side. With the wind blowing a hurricane at the time it seemed but the work of a moment for the fire to enter the south ends of the buildings fronting on Randolph, Lake and Water streets and reappear at the north doors and windows, belching forth fierce flames, which often licked the opposite buildings, and when the flames, bursting from the building on both sides of the street, would unite and present a solid mass of fire, completely filling the street from side to side, and shooting upward one hundred feet into the air above the house tops in their mad career. Thus was the street often filled with flame and fire, and when then the fire fiend was given vent there would be a roar which can only be equaled by combining the noise of the ocean, when its waters are driven during a tempest upon a rocky beach, with the howl of the blast. Huge walls would topple and fall into the sea of fire without apparently giving a sound, as the roar of the fierce element was so great that all minor sounds were swallowed up, and the fall of walls was only perceptible to the eye, and not the ear. If our readers will recall to their minds the fiercest snow storm in their experience, and imagine the snow to be fire, as it surged hither and thither before the fury of the wind, they will be able to form a faint conception of the flames as they raged through the streets of our doomed city. Many of the buildings situated along South Water street buried their red hot walls in the water of the river, into which they plunged with a hiss like the earthly throwing up of a billow of water, which would gradually subside, until other walls would follow. The heat was so intense at times from some of the burning buildings that they could not be approached within one hundred feet, which accounts for the manner in which the fire worked back, and often against wind. The fire, after reaching the business portion of Randolph and South Water streets, leaped the river to the north side in an incredibly short space of time, and thence among the wooden buildings on that side. It reached the lake shore after touching block after block, often happy dwellings, with its fierce blast. A scene of more powerless effort to fight an enemy was never presented than that of the people to combat the fire on the north side. The combat was not of long duration for the people bowed their heads in anguish of spirit and suffered the fiend to have untram meled sway, and well and thoroughly has he done his work, and nothing of the past history of civilized nations can chronicle any efforts of a like to which this present one can be compared. So in all future time, the great Chicago fire, when mentioned, will bring to the heart of its participants a pang of anguish, and to future generations a simile of everything that is frightful and terrible. While there are a great many instances of generous devotion on the part of the rich and poor in dividing with the destitute, there are painful instances of uneasiness and selfishness. One was trying to remove valuable papers from an office, and asked two firemen to help him, which they refused, unless he paid them fifty dollars. The papers were destroyed. Drivers of express wagons have taken one hundred, and even five hundred dollars for an hour's use of their vehicles in getting distressed people away. A sad accompanyment of the calamity was to see hundreds of men and boys beastly intoxicated, around the streets of the north division, where saloon keepers' stock, turned into the street, furnished a convenient opportunity for the gratification of slavish propensities, and there can hardly be a doubt that many of these poor wretches found their death in the flames, from which they were too helpless to escape. One poor man had crawled for refuge into a water main lying in the street near the water works, but the fire fiend found him even there before he could get his body wholly into safety, and robbed him of his life.

The *Herald* reporter furnishes the following: Women and children are going around the burnt district vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No one has provisions or money what provisions there were in the city are now burned or eaten, and some few people have enough to last them for a day; not longer. Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and are being distributed as fast as possible.

Twenty three dead bodies have been taken to a station on the north side. At the present time it is impossible to know where they are. As night comes on, the want of gas is keenly felt. There are but few candles in the city. There is no water except what is gotten from the lake. Very grave fears of outrages by those on the west side are felt on every hand. General Sheridan, who has been a hard worker all through the fire, is still calling for troops from different poin s to keep order. All business and work is suspended, and every one intent on securing something to eat; next, shelter. The suffering on the north side is heartrending. Men, women and children—fifty thousand of them—are huddled together like so many wild animals, and in other places 17,000 Germans and Irish are praying for relief; helpless children asking for bread; heart-broken parents, who know not which way to turn or what to say nothing to do but await a distribution of supplies, which at least must be a slow proceeding, as there are parts of the burnt districts over which it is almost impossible to travel. Women in the pains of child birth, and patients who have been moved from beds of sickness to save the lives that at best were almost spent, were all exposed to the rain of last night, and the cold, raw winds of to-day. Several deaths have occured in Lincoln Park, and three women have brought children into the world only to die. These are the people who in the blindness of their souls ascribe the calamity to God's judgment. A German said to me, "This is a second Sodom and Gomorrah, and the curse is on it." Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and the brick field at Division street, and yet another and another. Each train and extras are loaded to their fullest capacity, taking people away, who in many instances have no place to go, yet cannot stay here, and every train is obliged to leave five times as many as they take. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to guard the people to-night, and if morning comes without robberies, murders or a renewal of the fire, then all will thank God and go forward with courage.

The Indianapolis fire department are here and doing good service. Springfield and Peoria have done nobly, and are contributing liberally. The expressions of sympathy on all hands is most gratifying, but help must come.

The *Evening Journal* got out a half sheet to-night. Other papers will follow to-morrow, some presses having been found.

The private residences of Horace White and W. Brown, of the *Tribune*, were consumed. Mr. Medill and Mr. Combs, of the *Times*, and Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal*, and also Mr. Storey, were more fortunate.

The General Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, announces that that company will pay every dollar of its insurance.

Meetings of citizens on the west and north side will be kept up the rest of the night. The Commercial National Bank will recommence rebuilding on their old site to-morrow, meanwhile they reopen for business on West Washington street. They opened their vault this afternoon, and all their books, papers, money and securities are in perfect order. There is a rumor that in a burnt blacksmith shop on Rush street the bodies of fifteen men were found burned to a crisp, they having rushed into the shop to escape from the flames, which had surrounded them before they had discovered their peril. An immense number of people are missing, and for the purpose of aiding in the discovery of the missing ones, a central intelligence office has been established, where the names of all the missing ones are given to the police.

The large hotel in the west division, just completed, has been taken by the Gage Bros. and Rice, late of the Sherman House, and they will open it in ten days. It will be known as the Sherman House.

The entire north division is swept clear from the Chicago river to Wright's Grove, a distance of more than three miles. But one house, that of Mallon & Ogden, formerly Hon. W. B. Ogden's, remains standing in the entire district. A large portion of the population driven from the desolate ground are encamped on the prairie to the north, where they have nothing but the canopy of heaven to cover them, and scarcely sufficient food to satisfy their hunger.

A meeting of the citizens of the State was held this afternoon, at which resolution were passed recommending Governor Palmer to call an extra session of the Legislature at once. Ex Governor Oglesby was appointed to proceed to Springfield to lay the matter before Governor Palmer.

All the packing houses of Chicago and many of the elevators remain uninjured, and these two branches of Chicago's vast business will be but slightly interrupted.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce met to-day and resolved to proceed at once to the re-erection of their elegant edifice.

Two companies of United States infantry arrived here this evening, and will be at once put on patrol duty.

NEW YORK, October 10.—At a meeting of the Produce Exchange to-day it was resolved to send at once $5,000 from the Exchange treasury to the Chicago sufferers. A large amount is to be sent. A number of merchants met to-day at the hall of the Board of Trade, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Chicago merchants, and appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the suffering poor. Over $11,000 was subscribed on the spot.

A special lightning train *via* the Erie Railroad leaves on Wednesday morning for Chicago with food and clothing. It will run at the rate of forty miles an hour, stopping only for fuel and water.

At a meeting to-day of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider a plan for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, subscriptions were raised immediately to about $75,000, Henry Clews, Esq., the banker, contributing personally $10,000 of that sum. The Illinois Central Railroad Company contributed a like amount.

But little else than the calamity at Chicago is thought of here to-day. Private citizens are anxious to contribute to the extent of their ability when proper channels for their gifts may be opened. Mechanics in the works and employes in the large factories are giving from one to two days' labor. The local managers here, assisted by ladies, fish committees and many people are sending their contributions to newspaper offices for the sufferers of Chicago. There is the most generous outflow of sympathy ever known in this city. The vicinity of the Twenty third street ferry has been crowded with carriages containing wealthy ladies, full of contributions of clothing, money, food and delicacies, to be sent to Chicago. Several hundred mattrasses have also been sent to the same depot, and a heavy train left to night over the Erie Road. So great have been the contributions that they could has ordered a special to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to-morrow direct for Chicago, to have the right of way over the whole track, with relays of engines.

Contributions continue to be received all night at the Erie Depot.

The Free Masons are holding special communications to aid their brethren in Chicago, and all clergymen will invoke aid from their congregations next Sabbath.

One hundred thousand dollars contributed by Brooklyn, was sent this noon to Chicago. It was raised by the Board of Alderman, as a city loan, under the title of "Chicago Relief Fund."

Thirteen thousand dollars was subscribed at a meeting of merchants in the Board of Trade rooms. The Gold Room donated $5,000, and further individual subscriptions in the room reached over $2,000 more.

A subscription has been opened for bankers and brokers at 26 Broad street, and some $10,000 has also been subscribed there.

Archbishop McClosky issued a circular to all the Catholic clergy, recommending collections in all Catholic churches on Sunday.

The hat, fur and cap trade hold a mass meeting to-morrow. Jessup & Co. sent $500 by telegraph. The *Journal of Commerce* $500 by telegraph. The Cotton Exchange raised $7,500, and will increase it to $25,000. The wholesale grocers are subscribing liberally, collecting $5,000 in a few moments. A. Belmont, Brown Brothers, and Duncan, Sherman & Co. each sent $5,000 to the Mayor of Chicago to-day.

Some losses of New York companies by the Chicago fire are stated as follows: Citizens, $25,000; Columbia, $8,000; Hanover, $250,000; Republic, $225,000; Tradesmen's, $25,000; the Germania and Niagara have risks—amount not given.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, who is a delegate to the Episcopal Convention here, has telegraphed a proclamation to Detroit, calling upon the citizens of the whole State of Michigan to take immediate measures for the relief of Chicago.

Two thousand dollars subscribed for the missionary fund at the Episcopal Convention, last night, by a vote of the Bishops and delegates has been appropriated to the relief of Chicago.

The Corn Exchange appropriated $7,000 for Chicago. The Stock Exchange also made a contribution. Wm. McKim subscribed $500, and advanced $10,000 for immediate use. All railroads forward supplies free.

The Good Templars are personally soliciting aid from house to house for their suffering brethren.

The Free Masons appointed committees to solicit aid.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The Board of Brokers appointed a committee to collect funds for Chicago.

ALBANY, October 10.—At a joint meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade $10,000 was subscribed and committees appointed to collect more. The Burgess Corps have sent $1,000, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar another $1,000.

Fire Company 3, of Saratoga, sent $100 to Chicago to-day.

Toronto Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Rochester, sent $250, and a fire company sent a car load of cooked provisions to Chicago to-day.

Twenty-six hundred dollars were subscribed at a citizens' meeting in Poughkeepsie this morning, and a committee is collecting more, besides which large amounts of clothing and provisions are being sent to the Opera House to be sent to-night. Auburn, Lockport, Schenectady, Hudson and most other towns and cities in the State hold mass meetings to-night to aid Chicago.

NEW YORK, October 10.—In the Stock Board to-day a motion was carried unanimously to donate twenty thousand dollars to the sufferers of the Chicago fire. The governing committee, to whom it was referred, authorized an increase of the amount as much as the treasury will allow under $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Passengers *via* the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for points beyond Chicago transfer at intersecting lines outside of Chicago. No delay arises. Orders were given by President Scott to carry free over the lines controlled by that company contributions for Chicago.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The Acting Governor of the District of Columbia has called upon the citizens to meet this evening to devise means for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The plate printers of the Treasury Department, ninety in number, contributed $775 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and forwarded the amount to that city.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Private and special dispatches from Chicago say the fire is still raging in the northern part of the city. There was a heavy rain last night, but of short duration. The weather is cold to-day. Crowds are roaming through the streets, making turbulent demonstrations, taking possession of what they choose, entering houses and alarming the inmates. There are but few military here, but companies of troops are being hurried up from various points. There is an abundance of food, but a great deal is being wasted from lack of system in its distribution or of persons to take charge of it. Large quantities are dumped from cars along the tracks, and there are hundreds of barrels of flour with the heads knocked out. Only cooked food should be sent at present, such as bread, crackers, meats, &c.

Rochester sends a car load of cooked provisions to day.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—A special meeting of the City Councils was called this morning. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the Chicago sufferers. Twenty thousand dollars more has been subscribed by individuals, and a mass meeting is called at the rink to-night to take further action.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—The Mayor

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1871.


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE elections yesterday were very orderly throughout the county. We have heard of no disturbance at any of the polls.

IN your charity do no forget the poor, distressed and suffering of Chicago. Food, raiment and money are needed. Be just and liberal in your donations.

THE internecine war continues in San Domingo, with varying fortune. Sometimes Baez is uppermost, and the next news recites a victory for Cabral. The latest news places the combat about nip and tuck, with indications of its remaining so indefinitely.

OUR brother journalists of Chicago whose establishments fell a prey to the fiery element have our heartiest sympathies, but we trust that they will not be discouraged, but go to work at once with fresh will and determination to retrieve what has been lost.

ANOTHER CONFESSION has been made by one of Garvey's tools,—a fresco-artist,—who states under oath, that he never received one cent of the $66,412 charged as paid to him, on the Controller's books. He was simply an employe of Garvey, on a salary of one hundred dollars per month, and had nothing to do with bills or payments. Who got this amount?

Now that the State and county elections are over, let the attention of the people be awarded to the approaching municipal contest. The opposition will make no nomination for Mayor, in the hope of securing the election of Hon. James Blackmore, Independent candidate. Commence work anew, and do not finish until the city offices are again filled by Republicans.

THE confession of John H. Keyser, the plumber for Tammany, exhibits the *modus operandi* in the Controller's office, the way the vouchers were obtained, and the necessary preliminaries required before the money could be drawn. It implicates many persons and makes a clean breast of his entire business transactions with the city officials. It is not yet published.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF LONDON are bitterly reproaching the American publishers for stealing their matter. It is not generally known that an author has no copy-right outside of the country in which he writes. There should be an international guarantee given that the product of a man's brains belongs to himself, and that no one should be permitted to appropriate to himself, that which is not his. Why should a man's writings not be as exclusively his property as his pen-knife? Yet if you steal the latter, you can be punished, no matter where the robbery occurs. One can steal the former however, if in a country where no copy-right is taken out, and no law will reach him.

OUR TELEGRAMS note the arrival at San Francisco of the steamship Arizona from China and Japan, with a cargo of seventeen hundred and fifty tons, consisting principally of tea, silk and Japanese notions and wares, consigned to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. We refer to the matter, as it indicates that our information published a few days ago was wrong, to the effect that imports by this route, from the Celestial Empires, were falling off. We also add in the same connection, that the business of the Pacific Railroads is growing daily, each monthly statement showing largely in excess of the corresponding period of last year. We are pleased to learn it, as we have a national pride in the success of these great enterprises.

THE JAPANESE government has ways that are certainly peculiar. For over three hundred years the high order of the Daimios, a co-ordinate branch of the civil and religious government, has existed and held full sway over a large number of the colonies and people. Its members have consisted of the aristocracy of the Empire, and have generally lent powerful assistance to the ruling sovereign. For some unexplained reason, the Mikado has issued a decree abolishing the order, reducing all of its members to the condition of private citizens, and announcing that there shall not be any aristocracy or evidence of religion, except through himself. Here is a purely autocratic way of making a Democracy, and is similar in style to the mandates of the crooked King Richard, as illustrated in his order relating to Buckingham, viz: "off with his head." The Mikado evidently wants to rule without assistance, and in his own way. We think the event has no other significance. We recommend the system to the Tammany chiefs, as the only way in which their rule can be perpetuated.

THE LATE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION in Chicago, involving so much loss of life and waste of property, must teach a great lesson to other cities. That city, it is true, was measurably well supplied with the necessary facilities for controlling the fiery element so long as it did not gain such fearful proportions, and yet the fire department was wholly powerless for want of water and hose. A city cannot be too liberal in providing efficient protection to the lives and property of its citizens. While the conflagration of Chicago is fresh in the memory, and while the philanthropic people of the country, from one end to another, are pouring into the distressed city offerings of money and provisions, we should ask ourselves how we are prepared to combat a similar visitation. Although well disciplined and supplied with good apparatus, still our fire department is not all that it should be. We are assured on most excellent authority that were a fire to break out to-morrow and gain any considerable headway that the city would be almost entirely at the mercy of the flames. The supply of hose is entirely inadequate even for ordinary purposes and in the event of a great fire would not be of much service. The matter should be at once attended to and the department placed on the very best footing possible without regard to expense. It is no time after a destructive fire to acknowledge that things which should have been done or might have been done were left undone. An ounce of prevention is always worth more than a pound of cure and in view of Chicago's great distress and affliction we hope our Councils may take prompt and liberal action and place our fire department on a proper ot ing. Let us have a few more engines and a large and fresh supply of hose by all means, so that we may be better prepared for a dire affliction such as has been visited upon Chicago.

## A BLUNDER.

The decision of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors on the application for the privilege of transporting petroleum on steamboats, is manifestly and plainly wrong. They decided that this highly inflammable article should be carried on the forward deck of the vessel, when all experience has proven this to be the most dangerous place it could be stowed in. It may not be known to this intelligent body that on our western steamboats the furnaces and boilers are immediately aft of the fore deck, and on a level with it, and in case of a collision the oil would be in proper position to be pitched directly into the flames, resulting, as we have before learned to our sorrow, in the total destruction of the vessel, and mayhap all on board. It is only a year or two since the burning of the two magnificent Louisville and Cincinnati packets, with nearly all of their passengers, caused by the stowage of petroleum on the fore-deck of one of them, which, in the crash of the collision of the steamers, was pitched straight into the open doors of the furnaces. Such examples should prove lessons to us and to the authorities having such things in charge, and in the face of them, such a decision as the one above recorded proves one of two things, either that the Board of Inspectors are not acquainted with the construction of our western steamers; or being so, are not fit for the positions they hold. Their own judgment should teach them to stow oil, the same as powder, as far from fire as possible, and remove it out of all possible danger from contact of any kind. If allowed on deck at all, an ignorant person, unaware or careless of its dangerous nature might strike a match against the cask containing it, or emptying the ashes from his pipe thereon, in either case making a dreadful conflagration possible. Petroleum should be placed in the afterhold of the vessel, in a compartment made expressly for its reception, and kept under lock and key. We are amazed at the decision of the Board in this case, and can only say that if no better judgment is shown hereafter, the sooner they are discharged for incompetency the better.

## HODGE.

Judgment follows quick and severe on the guilty paymaster Hodge. The sentence of the court-martial consigning him to ten years imprisonment at hard labor has been confirmed by President Grant. In this way only can hands be stayed, which would, in the wild scramble for sudden wealth, use money not their own. Justice should be blind whilst holding the scales, and all men should be judged according to their guilt, and not according to their cloth. It is sad to see one who has during all his past life held positions of honor and trust, who has fought bravely for his country and enjoyed universal confidence and respect, torn from his family and virtually entombed behind stone walls and iron bars, on a common level with hardened convicts, who are attoning for a whole life of sin and crime. But it is the command of stern justice, as we have it from high authority, to whom much is given much shall be required. Major Hodge has deserved worse punishment than the man at his side, who was raised amidst a life of shame and vice. His position in life, his education, his friends and his family should have weighed with him as a moral restraint against the least commitment of wrong. Not so with the hardened felon; he had grown up surrounded with no restraining influence, no good, kind, affectionate christain friends, whose fond love would create within his heart a wish to do well. On the contrary, his eyes had beheld nothing but the blackness of crime, and his heart had been chilled to leiness by its everyday surroundings. Let it be known that swift punishment awaits all criminals, the high as well as the low, the rich alike with the poor. Major Hodge broke his trust, robbed the master who employed and trusted him, confessed his guilt with a heart bowed down with grief and contrition, and must now bear the stroke which his own misdeeds have brought upon him.

## JOURNALISTIC CONSISTENCY.

"Don't be consistent—
But simply be TRUE."

Dr. Holmes never uttered a more clever sentiment than that. For a writer, in addition to his daily and hourly studies on current or literary subjects, and particularly for an editor, to attempt to keep guard over his pen, and utter nothing inconsistent with some previous statement, is simply ridiculous. As for ourselves, we never attempt it, and a charge of inconsistency never disturbs our equanimity in the least. Our whole time is exhausted in our effort to write the truth just as it may appear to us at the time we write, and with the facts then in our possession. In a single day, new facts having been brought to our notice, we may change our opinion. The nature of the editorial profession often compels this, and a man must yield to it, or do as some whom we have in our mind's eye as we write, frequently do, maintain a dogged silence, or worse, attempt to argue in the face of manifest incontrovertible facts. An editor, writing upon current topics, is often compelled to form an opinion with insufficient evidence before him. A telegraphic dispatch, or a street rumor, relating to matters of great interest to the public, must be given and commented upon. The ink is hardly dry often, when the matter written is contradicted, and an entirely different phase of the subject is shown. Under such a state of facts, a writer would prove himself a stubborn dunce, as well as an utterly unreliable chronicler of events, to hold fast to his original convictions, based upon evidence which was subsequently refuted.

This is not an infrequent occurrence, and arises from the want of time necessary for an editor to do his thinking. It is often as much as he can do to write his thoughts in time for the press, and his brain runs all the while like a mill wheel, and must never stop. Often when his work is finished, and he is preparing to leave his sanctum, the telegraph boy rushes up to him with a dispatch conveying news on some important subject, and in order to give it to his readers, the forms must be stopped, and his pencil—like a piece of machinery—is compelled to trace the paper rapidly, whilst the brain performs its function of sifting the news, and forming it in an intelligible shape for perusal.

Then is it impossible for a newspaper at all times to be consistent. The world is not consistent, old things are passing away, old idols which we have all through life fondly cherished, give place to the implacable giant progress, and are with iconoclastic hands transferred from proud niches, to the dumping ground of oblivion. Everything is changing; nothing is permanent, except principle—truth. Therefore all that one can attempt as he rushes headlong through life is to "simply be true." True to his present impressions and his evidences, leaving consistency to take care of itself. If we are always known to speak the truth, just as we find it, and form hurried judgments thereupon, we care not how often our utterances may conflict with previously formed and written opinions. We care not then for what has gone before, as it will have been dictated by truth and our convictions at the time it was written, our present aim shall always be to

"Simply be true."

THE small-pox is raging violently at Chillicothe, Ohio. The infected portion of the town has been disinfected and policemen stationed so as to prevent emigration from the locality. The inhabitants are represented to be quite panic stricken at the alarming state of affairs.

## SHERIDAN'S BUFFALO HUNT.

**Return with His Party to Chicago, Laden with Spoils of the Chase—Buffalo, Elk and Antelope, Deer, Coyotes and Wild Turkeys—Gen. Fitzhugh Wins the Honors.**

Gen. Sheridan and party reached Chicago on return from a very successful buffalo hunt on the Western plains, on Wednesday morning, in fine health and spirits. Some incidents of the trip are thus given by the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

"The party left Chicago on the 20th ultimo by the Chicago and Northwestern Road, John G. Gault, Esq., Superintendent, tendering the Directors' car to the General for his party. At Omitha a like courtesy was shown by Mr. Sickles, Superintendent of the Union Pacific, and L. M. Bennett, Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company on that road. The trip was most delightful. On arriving at North Platte, Major-Gen. Emory and Major J. H. Brown, the commander of the expedition, met the party, which was escorted by them to Fort McPherson, a pleasant ride of seventeen miles over the plains. About two miles from the post several companies of cavalry, with a regimental band, were drawn up, and received General Sheridan, and were reviewed by him, after which the party were presented to the officers of the post and their ladies, who also had come out in carriages and on horseback. The party were escorted to Camp Rucker, where quarters were assigned and the day spent in choosing horses, target practice, &c., concluding with a grand hop at the post.

At 8 o'clock next morning tents were struck, and the grand march begun, Lieut. E. M. Hayes, Quartermaster, and "Buffalo Bill," the observed of all observers,—splendid in form, the beau ideal of the rough rider that he is—as scout and guide. The advance was led by Gen. Sheridan and Major Brown; eighty-five mounted men, fourteen wagons, three ambulances, and horses for the party, constituted the outfit. Twelve miles out leave was taken of the ladies and officers who thus far accompanied the party, and the first camp was reached on Plum Creek, eighteen miles, which, in honor of the commander, was named "Camp Brown, my Boy."

The march was commenced for the grand hunt at an early hour next morning. A cup was voted to the slayer of the first buffalo, and one also for the first elk. About ten miles out, seven buffalo were seen on a distant hill; the command was halted, and seven "solitary horsemen might have been seen," led by Buffalo Bill, and all eager for the chase. Gen. Fitzhugh secured the first tongue and brush, and became winner of the cup. Crosby made a good second, and Livingston third, while Jerome, the younger, brought in the trophies from the fourth. Camp was reached at about 2 o'clock, which, in honor of one of the most gallant soldiers in the service, was named "Camp Jack Hayes." Before the campfires were lighted, Wilson brought in an elk of about 600 pounds avoirdupois, and became winner of the cup.

The next was a regular field day. The party camped on the Beaver, and "Camp Cody," named in honor of Buffalo Bill, was filled with trophies taken from forty buffalo. General Stager brought in six, Lawrence Jerome four, and every one of the party two or three. All having now killed buffaloes, but little interest was taken in the numerous herds seen on the adjacent hillsides, except to secure enough for use in the camp.

Elk, antelope, black-tailed deer, coyotes, jack-rabbits, skunks, porcupines, prairie dogs, rattlesnakes, wild turkeys, mallard, teal and wood-duck, and three or four kinds of fish, embraced the game found and secured—Fitzhugh shooting the first buffalo, Wilson the first elk, Crosby the first antelope, Rucker the first coyote, Sheridan the first rabbit, and Leonard Jerome the first wild turkey. The finest elk were killed by Lieut. Hays, Fitzhugh and Johnson, weighing nearly 1,000 pounds.

The first day's march was to Camp Brown, on Plum Creek, 18 miles; the second to Camp Jack Hayes, on the Medicine, 30 miles; the third to Camp Asch, on the Republican, 13 miles; the fourth to Camp Cody, on the Beaver, 15 miles; the fifth to Camp Stager, on the Short Nose, 14 miles; the sixth to Camp Jerome, on the North Solomon, 24 miles; the seventh to Camp Sam Johnston, on the South Solomon, 25 miles; the eighth to Camp Davis, on the Saline, 30 miles, and on the ninth to Camp Hucksher, 15 miles.

On their arrival at Fort Hayes, on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, a palace car was in waiting, having been placed at the disposal of General Sheridan by the Superintendent of the road, in which the party, by the courtesy of the superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, were brought safely home, and the grand hunt was successfully completed without an accident, and with thousands of pleasant memories clustering around it."

## GENERALITIES.

MRS. SMITH doesn't see why she can't have that hundred dollar suit she wants, when Mr. Smith has a ten thousand dollar suit in court.

"WHAT substitute can there be for the endearments of one's sister?" exclaimed Mary, "The endearments of some other fellow's sister," replied John.

THE Mobile *Register* of a recent date, contains the following: "The Honorable Judge of Circuit Court was on one of his customary sprees last Tuesday."

So much fun has been made of Horace Greeley as a farmer that the Louisville *Courier* proposes that "base ball should be abolished, and Greeley proclaimed the national game."

A GENTLEMAN in Massachusetts in his prosperous days gave his town a tract of land for a public square. The square still bears his name, while he, penniless and friendless, is an inmate of the town almshouse.

A NEW style of the obituary item—brief, but to the point—has been invented, thus: "John Smith, of New York, revolver." "G. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, third story window." "Ann Jones, of New Jersey, laudanum."

ALBERT GEORGE, a colored man now in jail in Houston, Texas, is said to have committed no less than 17 murders during the past five years. He has certainly improved his opportunities, being only 33 years old. He ascribes all his crimes to habits of intemperance.

A WIDOW advertised, in Chicago, asking "every Christian in the city" to send her ten cents, as the amount would not oppress them, and the collection would benefit her greatly. For a wonder, the class called upon did all contribute as requested, and the widow realized twenty cents.

THE following advertisement appears in the Morristown Jerseyman: "To whom it may concern—Whereas, Parmelia Bush, a resident of Chester, did promise to marry me on the 19th inst., but instead of doing so did flunk and run off, I brand her as liar, and a person of bad character generally. Edward Pratt."

AMONG the delegates to the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, now in session at Baltimore, are Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, from the diocese of New York, United States Senator John W. Stevenson, from the diocese of Kentucky, and Governor Henry P. Baldwin, from Michigan.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., is on the Connecticut River, in the heart of the tobacco growing region. The Young Men's Christian Association of that place passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the use of tobacco is an evil that all the true followers of Christ should abandon and discontinue, and that they should cease raising it."

MR. PENDLETON says it is an appalling fact that if the American people were called to pay all their taxes in one day there would not be money enough in the country to do it. Senator Morton says it is also an appalling fact that if the American people were called to eat in one day the food they consume in a year, there would not be room in the American people to hold it.

THE natural desire of one feminine to take down another is thus illustrated in the New Bedford *Mercury*: A young woman, gaily dressed in a handsome skirt and bright-colored shawl, was coming out of Liberty Hall lately, when a malignant female raised the shawl, showing the crowd that the upper portion of the skirt was composed of as many colors as an old fashioned bed quilt.

IN the course of a recent discussion, at the Lancashire (England) sessions, upon the earnings and cost of maintenance of prisoners in the county jails, Mr. Ashworth stated that after twenty years' experience he had been led to believe that not one per cent. of the prisoners sent to jail are made any better, while 99 per cent. are made absolutely worse, and yet he could not avoid the conviction that when people did wrong they must be imprisoned.

IT appears that the amount of property which the American Bible Society can receive from the estate of the late Mr. Champion of Rochester, has been largely over-estimated. As its charter does not allow it to take real estate by devise, it is limited to a moiety of the personal property, the entire value of which is about $50,000. So that even if the heirs-at-law are not successful in their attempts to break the will, the amount coming to the Bible Society will be far less than was at first supposed.

THE Chinese are now studying navigation with all their might and main. At the various imperial arsenals throughout the empire native pupils have lately been instructed in this branch of knowledge, and, for the first time in the history of China, one of her sons has successfully passed his examination of competency as second mate. It is also now proposed to establish a system of examinations at the different government schools in Western learning, in order that those who most distinguish themselves may be sent to Europe to complete their education.

THE largest magnet in the world, recently manufactured by Wallace & Sons, of Ausonia, Connecticut, produced some inconvenient developments during early experiments therewith. It was found that the magnetism induced in the coils was sufficiently powerful to seriously affect the movement of the watches worn upon the persons of those having them in charge. A very valuable one carried by Prof. Norton was rendered useless from this cause, and those of other gentlemen were more or less affected, according to their proximity to the magnet, while the experiments were in progress.


**Dr. KEYSER ON THE LUNGS.**

Dr Keyser has written a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, in which he discusses the entire curability of Consumption and diseases of the lungs, with certificates of cure, by means of his treatment and Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a medicine which acts specifically in all the earlier stages of lung maladies. The pamphlet will be sent free of cost to any one who may write or send for it. Dr. Keyser in his management of Consumption pursues the tonic and strengthening course, having been long since persuaded that any other is worse than useless. He can tell with singular accuracy the exact condition of the lung and the extent of their diseased action, and when not too far gone can effect a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has already affected some of the most surprising cures of people who reside in this city—cures, too, where almost hope itself had fled. It is important in these lung sicknesses to beg in early. A bottle or two in the beginning will cure disease which if allowed to go on, would take a dozen or two. The Lung Cure can be had at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, at $1.50 per bottle or four bottles taken at one time for $5. Sent by express where your druggist does not keep it. Dr. Keyser's Medical Office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday at night.

**ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.**

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

**Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.**

**THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.**

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their course astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested this evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, South-west, and South, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.
oc6:b73

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

*The Triumph*
COOKING STOVES.
—
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Tools, Heads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au4:b78

FISH! FISH! FISH!

No. 1 MACKEREL.
No. 2 MACKEREL.
No. 3 MACKEREL, large new.
SHAD, POTOMAC HERRING.
LAKE WHITE FISH.
LAKE HERRING.
DUTCH HERRING.
Fresh arrivals in all the various sized packages.

WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood Street.
au17



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c., Good Dark Dalaines.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra bargain
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c., Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,
Fall Styles and Colors,
VERY CHEAP.

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored Satine Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

At the Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

RETAIL STORES
OF
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

We have just opened a very choice assortment of
*Slipper Patterns,*
EMBROIDERED ON CANVAS, VELVET AND CLOTH.
OTTOMAN COVERS,
Pin Cushion Covers, &c.
CANVAS
In Every Variety of Make.
Filling Shaded Silks,
EMBROIDERING CHENILLE
ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
A BARGAIN.
ANOTHER LOT OF
CROCHET TIDIES
At $1.00 Each.
Novelties in Every Department.
GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
Please Call and Examine.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
oc6:b74

115. COUNTRY 115.
MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The Following For Sale Cheap:
GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKES EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, DORE.
"DON QUIXOTE," DORE.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, DORE.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.
JOSEPH MACLEAN,
ROOM 9, 95½ FOURTH AVE.
se27:a96

PLASTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Special Attention*
IS CALLED TO THE
COMPLETE STOCK
Of Long and Square Plaids, Striped Broche Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls, Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens, Waterproof Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Japanese Silks, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carriage Robes, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, all of which will be offered at Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

*Silks! Silks!*
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

*Shawls! Shawls!*
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:a30

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
*Reflector Stoves*
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:a61 PITTSBURGH.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:b62

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 50c.,
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At $1.33, Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a decided bargain.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Sairts, figured borders.
At $2.50, Ladies' Woolen Shawls, full size.
At 62½c., Gents' Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 10c., Ladies' Plain Merino Hose.

*Millinery Goods.*
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Flowers, Plumes,
Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens,
SILK VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

To Housekeepers.

The Undersigned having used the "Parker's" PATENT STEAM WASHER, and being greatly pleased with its work, as it almost wholly does away with all labor on the wash-board cleanses the clothes by perfectly removing from the threads all fibres all adhering dirt, by the generation of steam alone.

We cordially recommend its use to all Housekeepers as the *Speediest, most Economical, Cheapest* and *Best Washer* that has yet been brought to our notice.

GEO. W. HUBLEY,
No. 68 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
owns the Patent for Allegheny county, and is sole manufacturer.

Mrs. JOHN HERBERT, Federal street.
Mrs. Dr. DANIEL LEASURE, Allegheny.
Mrs. R. E. SELLERS, Sr.
Mrs. R. E. SELLERS, Jr.
Mrs. F. B. SELLERS.
Mrs. JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.
Mrs. PAUL HUGUS, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. H. W. FLOYD, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.
Mrs. A. WILSON DALZELL, Fleming.
Mrs. S. H. HARTMAN, Edgeworth.
Mrs. H. KENNEDY, Federal street.
Mrs. T. J. GRAFF, McClure township.
Mrs. H. M. LONG, South avenue, Allegheny.
Mrs. A. McD. BAILEY, Fleming.
Mrs. Prof. J. C. SMITH, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny.
Mrs. Dr. JAMES ALLISON, Quaker Valley.
Mrs. JOSIAH KING, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. J. R. HAINES, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny
100 other references can be given.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter. Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. my13:a36

*LOUISVILLE*
CEMENT.
The Best--The Cheapest.

The Cement has acquired the reputation at the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.
It is now in general use from the lakes to the Gulf, most of the public works in the West and South being constructed with it.
The mills at Louisville having been enlarged and improved, can supply any demand, and though the Cement has always, for 30 years brought higher prices than competing brands, it is from this time the determination of the manufacturers, in order to largely increase the sale and extend the use of their Cement, to furnish it in the principal markets at prices which make it the most available and economical for all classes of work.
The large capacity of this Cement for taking sand renders it much the cheapest that can be used for buildings of any kind.
At the reduced prices in Pittsburgh its cost is not much above common lime, which makes it unquestionably to the interest of owners and builders that the foundation of every good house should be laid in this Cement.
A large stock of fresh Cement has just been received direct from Louisville, and is offered at greatly reduced prices by the following dealers:
LAING & McKALLIP, 347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street
jlmws

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
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| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |
| 10 | 25 | 50 | 75 | $1.00 | $1.50 | $2.00 |

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND M

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au23:6m

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAX ATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct6:6

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, by 1st, under the recent announcements of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be put off in December next, have special and immediate reasons to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, in exchange them at par for bonds of later date of issue, bearing an average rate of 4 ⅝ per cent.
We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
se18:a30

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au24 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS.
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.
c610


## Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.

Wall street has been the scene of great excitement throughout the day. Gold yesterday evening and this morning was depressed by sales of a prominent speculator, who, it is said, threw five millions on the market. The earliest sale to-day was at 113⅜, since which it has been advanced to 114¼, closing firm at the latter figure. Prime 1 per cent. for 1-16 was paid for carrying late in the day, and from 7 per cent. to 1-16 for use. Clearances $94,000,000. Governments dull and lower; market closed feverish. It is reported that the Secretary will buy in an extra amount of bonds for the purpose of letting out some of the treasury currency. Stocks excited and feverish. Fluctuations were wide and frequent, and attended with enormous dealings. Only three failures have thus far been announced, which is something remarkable in the face of the great shrinkage in values since Saturday last. The greatest fluctuation of the day was in Illinois Central, which sold at 140 and 153, a difference of eight per cent. The changes in other shares were compassed within 2 to 6 per cent. The market changed from depression to firmness and from firmness to depression with great rapidity. The market closed up steadily and comparatively quiet after a day of great activity and excitement and frequent fluctuation. The closing quotations generally were about ½ to 2 per cent. off from the highest prices of the day. An unsettled feeling still prevails on the Stock Exchange, and in financial circles the events of the future are being awaited with great anxiety. The short interest was large, and has got its contracts covered without loss, finding itself unexpectedly long of stocks. Good buyers have been ready to take stocks at the concessions forced by necessity. Two prominent brokers of Philadelphia suspended business this morning. State bonds are dull and weak. The money market was extremely stringent towards the close of gold hour. Seven per cent. gold was the highest rate paid out, but on the informal turning of stocks, rates have been ¼@⅓ and 6 per cent. in the Stock Exchange. Rock Island was turned this afternoon at a rate which gave the lender of money 7 per cent. for its use until to-morrow. This, however, was entirely exceptional.

Sterling Exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-2's of 81, 114½; do '64, 114½; do '65, 114¼; do new 1865, 114¼; do '67, 114¼; do '68, 113⅝; 10-40s, 110⅜; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94; Tennessee, old, 66; new, 63¾; Virginia, 66; do old, 60; North Carolina old, 41⅜; do new, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 58. Quicksilver, 40¾; Mariposa, 14; do preferred, 2; Adams Express, 80; Wells Fargo do, 51; American Merchant Union Express do, 51; Pacific Mail, 46¾; N. Y. Central, 88½; Scrip, 82¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 57; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 126; Reading, 97; Michigan Central, 110; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 112; Northwestern 82; do preferred 75; Rock Island, 98¾; N. J. Central, 104; St. Paul, 37½; do preferred, 77; Wabash, 56¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 37; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 118; preferred, 130; Atlantic & Mississippi, 32; C. C. C. & I., 84; B. & Q., 139; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 22¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union Pacific bonds, 83.

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 10, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 ctsc; refined do, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7⅞; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BEANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, prices are weak—common butter does seem to be wanted scarcely at any price. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 30@31.

BROOM CORN—Is more active and in consequence firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices. We quote at 6@7 cts per lb, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is reported steady at former quotations; the feeling is pretty generally entertained, however, that prices are not likely to go any higher and that a reaction and a decline, soon, is not improbable. We continue to quote at 15¾@16 for prime New York Goshen; 15@15¾ for prime Ohio Western Reserve; 14@14¾ for Factory and 13@13½ for Dairy.

CANNED FRUITS—Trade is reported fair but the market in a general way presents nothing new or important.

CIDER—The receipts continue light for the season, and the market is quiet and unchanged, $6@8 per bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of ordinary at $10@11 per bbl. Market's dull at $7@8.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90c per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer in sympathy with the advance in crude, though as yet there is no quotable advance in prices; we continue to quote standard brands, in 25 and 50 barrels lots at 35 cts, though it is claimed by some refiners that there is nothing in it to the refiner at this figure.

CHESTNUTS—Continue to come in freely but with an improved demand there being some inquiry for shipments east, the market is a shade steadier and prices are maintained. We are reporting sales at $4.50@5 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (prime or choice) and we are reported sales at 9¾@10 cts. Quarters quoted at 7@7½; mixed 5@5½. Nothing doing in apples—our market as yet is bare.

EGGS—There is a continued good demand, and, while the receipts, if anything, are increasing, prices are well maintained—fresh may be fairly quoted at 28.

FLOUR—Is a little feverish and somewhat excited, though there is but little doing. If the Chicago conflagration should put up the price of wheat, we may expect a corresponding advance in flour; at present it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion of what effect, if any, it is likely to have. There is one thing certain, it will tend to check the impression which had begun to prevail a few days ago, that prices would go lower. We continue to quote at $7 for good spring extras; $7.50 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; and $7@7.25 for good to choice winter wheat.

FRUITS—Apples continue to arrive pretty freely but with a steady demand, prices are fully maintained; $2.50@3 per bbl for fair to good and $3.25@3.50 for choice. Quinces scarce; $6@7 per bbl. Grapes unchanged at 50@5 cts per lb.

GRAIN—The grain markets are also in a very unsettled condition, and trade is in a manner paralyzed; dealers generally are disposed to hold back until the effect of the Chicago conflagration has been more fully developed, and this will not be known for several days. Until more satisfactory details in regard to the amount of grain consumed have been received. Some are disposed to believe that, for the present, prices will rule higher, and our New York dispatches, of Monday, report an advance in Wheat in consequence; there are others, however, who claim that with the immense storage capacity of Chicago destroyed, there must of necessity be largely increased shipments from the west to the east, and, it is argued, that, in consequence, the stocks in all the eastern markets will be largely augmented, and that lower, instead of higher, prices will be the result. As already intimated, however, all is unsettled as yet, and it will require some time to demonstrate to a certainty what the result will be. The receipts of Wheat seem to be increasing, but the demand is steady, and a limited inquiry is noticeable at previous rates.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, October 10.—Cotton declined to 18½c.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18c.

CHARLESTON, October 10.—Cotton quiet at 18¾c.

MOBILE, October 10.—Cotton quiet and held at 18¼c.

GALVESTON, October 10.—Cotton: good ordinary 15¼c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 10.—30 bbls cider, 42 bbls apples, Geo Herbert; 5 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 5 do do, Jas O'Brien; 4 do apples, W H Graff & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car doors Mellon Bro; 170 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 2 kegs butter, Voigt M & Co; 6 cars hogs, Hussey, Wells & Sholes; 100 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co, 50 bxs soap, Jenkins; 3 bbls p nuts, J J Pettit; 10 doz brooms, 50 bbls flour, S Kingsbury & Co; 50 bbls apples, Vanzorder & S; 2 cars hay, Taylor & H; 14 sks scraps, 2 bdls leather, J Y McLaughlin; 20 sks do, J McKeown; 15 do Brunner & Co; 3 bxs butter, J Blanchard; 4 bgs scraps, Delange & Co; 3 cars ore, Wharton Bro; 9 bales hides, Fiaccus & Son; 5 do do, Brucker & Co; 1 car wagon, Woodworth & D; 200 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 50 bbls apples, C Holmes; 1 car oats, Setnebuck & Hall; 1 do do, Bricker & Co; 1 car wagons, S Duff; 1 do do, S & W H Martin; 34 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 38 do do, Houck J & Co; 1 car corn, McGhee & Co; 20 bbls apples, Kerr & Co; 50 tides, Hodgins & McE; 10 half bbls pickles, D W Garrett; 6 do do, Lon Son & Co; 10 chests tea, S H Baird; 5 cars barley, Fairchild & Co; 10 bbls rye, W J Meek; 2 do barley, P Duff & Son; 4 do hay, O H Allerton; 1 car oats, Spear & Glen; 100 bbls flour, Schumaker & Co; 10 bbls peas, Voigt M & Co; 21 bales hops, J Rhodes; 28 bxs cullett, Luebbe Bro; 22 do do, Frank & Son; 30 bbls pears, Woodworth & D; 20 bdls b handles, J Guttendorf; 50 bbls b wines, Shipton & W; 1 car barley, Spencer Beck & Co; 200 bbls flour, Watts Lang & Co; 1 car barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 2 cars oats, First National Bank.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct 10.—10 cars metal, Shoenberger & Co; 3 do do, Jones & Laughlins; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 131 bbls apples, Henry Bro; 10 bbls do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 cars p iron, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do iron, Lewis Bro & Co; 4 bbls 1 oil, M A Jones; 15 do do, Harris & Ewing; 1 car lumber, W J McMasters; 1 do do, Stack & Shuler; 140 bbls apples, C Fenick & Co; 234 do do, H Riddle, Son & Co; 1 car g stones, F Alden; 140 bbls apples, Thos McCoy; 2 cars potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car lumber, G A Mundorf; 2 cars lumber, J S Brown; 9 bales hops, Wm Haslege; 3 bbls 1 oil, Da zell & Townsend; 1 car coke, Reiner & Co; 1 car, 1,000 sks m feed, 125 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car clay, Lewis, Conner & P; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlins; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 8 bbls apples, Joh. Son & Co; 20 do do, Miller & Co; 1 car, Fossan & S; 10 kegs oatmeal, L J Blanchard; 1 bbl eggs, 11 do g apples, 3 do c nuts, Voigt, M & Co; 37 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 2 cars lumber, iron, Moorhead & Co; 1 do clay, Carnagie, K & Co; 80 bales hay, O H Allerton; 2 doz tables, Geo Schneider; 50 bbl apples, A Hall; 1 car bxs s machines, J E Taylor.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 10.—500 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 31 sks potatoes, Fred Schleidt; 13 bbls apples, H Riddle; 16 do do, H J McCracken & Bro; 2 cars wheat, Spang & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 3.0 bushels corn, Geo Stewart; 1 car corn, D G Seaman; 28 bxs tobacco, A J Hagan; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 car wheat, 1 do oats, Young & Winters; 43 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 1 car corn, Samuel Coyne, W H Graff & Co; 400 bush seed, W H Platt; 2 cars pig iron, Loomis & Hammett; 1car corn, 1 Hipple; 1 car barley, W J Meek; 100 bbls and 400 sks flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 40 tons pig iron, Loomis & C; 1 car, 1,000 sks feathers, J G Craighead; 25 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 99 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 10.—51 sks wheat Adams & Knox; 12 bbls potatoes, J Dunlevy Bro; 12 do apples, 2 do c nuts, Voigt M & Co; 12 do potatoes, W Gregor; 12 do do, Jas Dalzell; 1 car hay, J McIntyre; 50 bales hay, Moreland & Mitchell; 6 bdls leather, Jas Callery; 1 bbl wine, Jas McKay; 1 bbl grease, Peter Lutz; 1 car flour, Bacon, Dilg & Co; 200 chickens, L J Blanchard; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 car muck iron, W Miller; 6 rolls leather, G N Hunt & Co; 1 bbl lard oil, Jos P Shearer; 13 sks potatoes, W Hoffman; 68 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 70 do do, Coleman R & Co; 69 do do, Kier & F; 1 car meal, Graff & D.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, Oct 10.—Nothing else to-day. W H Nantker & Son; 11 bxs grapes, L J Shearer; 416 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 12 bbls apples, R Bea; 41 bbls grapes, Jas Speer; 3 J B Holley; 18 sks wheat, McBane & Auler; 22 bales hay, Fleming & Co; 1 do Carlisle; 1 roll leather, G N Hoffstott; 57 sks oats, W McKee & Co; 66 do wheat, 1 do chestnuts, McCracken, J & Co; 386 gals s ware, W Haslage; 20 rolls leather, J Sill; 3 bbls whiskey, Kramer & V; 386 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 bbl cider, Jas Gordier & S; 11 jars fruit, 1 bbl cider, R C Clark.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, October 10.—15 sks wheat, Spang & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 1 do do, McKee & Co; 76 do do, Marshall & C; 12 do do, 14 bales hay, 8 bbls apples, S R Patterson; 32 bbls apples, Union; freight has been prepaid on the forwarding of the usual amount of stock, will be likely, so soon as generally known, to alter the tendency for our streets have shown for the last quarter of a year."

CRUDE.

The market to-day was very quiet; not a single sale reported, and, as compared with yesterday, there was no change in prices. Parker nominal at $4.62½.

REFINED.

There was virtually no market to-day, operations, generally, both here and in the east, being absorbed in the election, and business was regarded as a secondary matter. We quote nominally at 24¼@24½c for October; 24¼@24½c for November, and 24¾ for December.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peerless O W, account B & Duncan | 80 |
| Commercial O W, account Bates & G | 40 |
| Vista O W, account H McKeiry | 148 |
| Fairview O W, account H S Duncan | 242 |
| Sterling O W, account Bates & G | 74 |
| Sterling O W, account Thos Huckett | 239 |
| Fairview O W, account Thos King | 242 |
| Aladdin O W, account Clark | 160 |
| Aladdin O W, account T P Miller | 74 |
| Kier's O W, account Parker & K | 230 |
| Commercial O W, account Bates & G | 591 |
| Citizens' O W, account Bates & G | 606 |
| Nonpareil O W, account Bates & G | 388 |
| Triumph O W, account P Hutchinson | 456 |
| Liberty O W, account Bates & G | 354 |
| Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart | 234 |
| Total | 5,478 |

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October 9.

Braun & Wagner 238 bbls refined oil to Warling, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Son 288 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 224 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 260 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 268 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 262 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 268 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 268 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 473 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 268 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co., 468 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works, 364 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bro & Co. Phila.

Total ..... 3,397 bbls.

(By P. & A. Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Crude 14c. Refined: October 24¼@24¾c; November to December 24¼@24¾c. Nothing doing. The election is the all-absorbing topic.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Market quiet and steady at last quotations. 24c for spot, and 24½c for the month held at 24¼@24¾c. Nothing doing. Crude market unchanged; spot 14¼c; no transactions reported.

OIL CITY, October 10, 11:15 A. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing at $5.00@6.00. Lower Road 24.80@24.85.

TITUSVILLE, October 10, 12 M.—Market dull; nothing doing; nominal $4.00@4.62½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 10, 12 M.—Market unchanged and firm; sellers holding for $4.85, $4.90@5.00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 10, 12 M.—Market quiet, but very firm at $4.85@4.95; sales of 12 cars at $4.85.

PARKERS, October 10, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.62½.

TIDIOUTE, October 10, 11:30 A. M.—Market inactive at $4.60@4.70.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 10, 5 P. M.—Consols 92⅝. Money 92⅝@93⅛ on account; 5-20s, '62, 92⅜; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10—5-20's, '62, 95⅛@95¾.

PARIS, October 10.—Rentes 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d. Spring wheat 11s@11s 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 45,000 bushels; American 30,000 bushels.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton firm; middling upland 19¼c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $4.75@5.85; common to prime extra $7.10@7.30; good to choice $7.35@7.75; white western extra $7.75@8.00; Ohio extras 7.20@7.75; St. Louis $4.60@5.25. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 96c. Wheat dull; spring No 2, $1.57@1.60; winter red western $1.62@1.65; amber $1.67@1.70; white $1.75@1.76. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull; western mixed in store 79c; do afloat 80c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 53@54c. Hay quiet. Hops scarce and firm. Coffee firm. Rio 16@18¼c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 14¼c; refined 24@24¾c. Pork easier; mess $13.70@13.75; prime mess $10.25@10.50; prime mess $10.50. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles firm with long clear 8¾c. Lard quiet; No 1 to good 9¾@10c; steam rendered 10¼c; October to November 10¾c; December 10¾c; January and 6 months from December 1, 9¾c. Butter steady; western 11@20c; State 15@24c. Cheese dull at 11@15¼c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 10.—The cattle supply was 6,000 or 211 cars, a decrease of 104 cars from the supply of last week. The market opens dull and heavy; sales were meagre and not enough to indicate the prices; sales of 23 Cherokee steers, 994 lbs., $3.75; 61 Ohio steers, 1,500 to 1,727 lbs., $4@5.25. Sheep: receipts were 947 cars; market dull with but little demand, prices nominal; sales of 208 Ohio sheep, 78 lbs., $4; 84 State sheep, 79 lbs., $4. Hogs: receipts were 14,536, the greater part being through consignments. Market active at an advance of 40c, and closing strong with an upward tendency; sales of 1,764 at $4.30 to $4.75 for common to good.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—Tobacco: sales 77 hhds lugs at $7@7.75; low to medium leaf $8@10. Bagging—Movement light, chiefly on orders, at 19@19½. Flour firm and in good demand; middling 19c. Flour firm and in good demand; extra family $6.50. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1.40@1.50. Corn 50@56c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c on arrival. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork held at $13.50 on orders. Bacon strong; shoulders 8½c; sides, clear rib, 12¾c; do clear 13c. Hams—Supply light; fancy sugar-cured 16¾c; do plain 15¾c, all packed. Lard 9¾@11c. Whisky dull at 91½@92c; very little here.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Cotton nominal. Flour steady; superfine $5.25@5.50; extra $5.75. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall $1.41@1.41½; No. 2 do $1.50@1.52. Corn firm; mixed 47@48c; mixed sacked 44½@45. Oats firm; No. 2 elevator 36c; sacked mixed 30@40c. Barley firm; Iowa spring 92c. Rye slow at 70@74c. Whisky firm at 95½@94c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork firm at $15.00. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 7¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton dull; low middling 19c. Whisky declined to 90c. Provisions strong; job lots in demand, but not articles are higher and firmly, and pork and lard not offered. Pork therefore nominally $13.00. Lard 9¾c. Bulk meats strong. Sides 8¾c. Sides 9¾c. Sides clear rib 13¾c; do clear 13¾c. Bacon strong. Shoulders 7¾c. Sides clear rib 7¾c. Business is neglected to a great extent, owing to the intense excitement regarding Chicago.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 10.—There is but little doing in this department of trade, as the sad news from Chicago has cast a gloom over the business circle. In the meantime prices are steady, and a limited inquiry is noticeable at previous rates.


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se6:s51

NOTICE.
An application will be made for the PARDON of HENRY WARD, convicted at the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny Co., at No.—June Term 1871, of receiving stolen goods. se7


## RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged. Weather last evening was cloudy and warm, with every indication of rain. Dispatches report heavy rains at Chicago on Monday night, and it is probable that the storm which has set in there will come eastward. In addition to the importance of an early resumption of navigation, the country is needing rain badly.

—While the Keokuk packet Messenger was lying at the Quincy levee last Friday morning on her way down, a thief attempted to "go through" the state-room of Mr. Arrowsmith, the express messenger on board. Mr. Arrowsmith, who was lying in his berth, heard some person open the door, and affecting to be asleep waited until the thief entered, when he sprang from his birth and captured him. The party, who is minus an arm, gave his name as Wm. S. Whitney. He was taken before Justice Barker, at Quincy, who, at the request of the prisoner, postponed the case until Thursday next.

—A late New Orleans paper says: St. Louis has, after some talk, put a line of boats in the Teche trade. They ran down the Atchafalaya to Brashear, and thence up the Teche to New Iberia. The steamer Flirt is to be the pioneer of the line. This Teche country is the sugar-bowl of the Union, and its trade is worth many millions of dollars. It behooves our merchants to see that St. Louis drummers do not get the start of them. A little timely effort on our part will spoil this game of St. Louis and retain the custom of this rich district.

—The recent death of Captain A. D. Armstrong, at St. Louis, reminds us that the mercury list has been quite large among Wheeling steamboatmen, during the past few years, including Captains Robert Hamilton, Billy Burnie, Asa D. Johnston, John List, J. C. Kelly, Sam. McCullough, Wm. G. Battelle, D. B. Herron and Messrs. John L. Ackerson, Bunn, H. Forsyth, and the late A. D. Armstrong.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The Andes, Chilo packets, and Louisville mail boats were all in and out on time Saturday and Sunday. Yesterday the Fleetwing was the only arrival up to dark. She reported the Andes and Exchange both at Four-Mile, the former coming up and the latter coming down. The Science and Huntington were also aground there. The Louisville mail boats were all behind time.—*Cincinnati Gazette 9th.*

—On the 2d inst. the rapids improvement contractors gave notice to steamboatmen that navigation in the Rock Island Rapids for any but the smallest boats must cease with the end of this week. The coffers around St. Louis Rock or Winnebago Island, not far from Hampton, were in by Saturday, and will occupy the best part of the channel space at each of these points.

The following is a list of the wrecks now visible between Cincinnati and Louisville as furnished by our correspondent Zag. Barge sank by Burgess some years since at the foot of Culium's Riffle; Havana at Parlor Grove; Magnolia at North Bend; David Gibson at Middletown; Scott Jarvis at Rising Sun; Warsaw; J. N. McCullough above Madison, and Undine at Cooper's Bar.

—An Evansville paper says: We are told that Captain J. H. Porter, of the Greenback, has a present on hand a handsome suit of clothes to dick Rodman, as an evidence of his appreciation of his efficiency in superintending the wreckers on the bulls of the Norman and Pine Bluff.

—When Keithsburg sued the Northern Line, steamboats refused to land there, which made it bothersome. She has since very wisely concluded to make peace with the Northern Line Packet Company, and give it wharfage free. All the suits are withdrawn.

Five pilot boats were driven ashore at Southwest Pass, in the gale of Sunday, including the Robert Bruce, totally wrecked. Four persons were drowned. Pilot Frank Bailey and Charles Cooler clung to the wreck thirty hours before they were rescued.

George Higbee, an old river engineer and at present engaged in furnishing steamers with fire-brick and clay, had his pocket picked of $280 while observing the performance of the Davidson Fountain, at Cincinnati on Saturday.

The United States Survey steamer Maj. Sanders started down the river, from Cincinnati, on Saturday, in charge of Capt. George Elsworth. She will commence operations at Gunpowder.

—The Olive Branch's engines were sold a few days ago at auction for $1,000. It was the purchaser at $800 for the two engines.

—An Ironton paper says ladies complain on account of the meanness of some of the chambermaids on the Cincinnati packets.

—General Bragg is superintending the dredging of the channel in Mobile harbor.

—Col. W. E. Merrill was expected to arrive at Cincinnati on Monday from Pittsburgh.

—Cumberland River is still falling, with less than 14 inches on Harpeth Shoals.

—A new crop molasses is arriving at New Orleans.


STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET.
jy12

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,
BETWEEN
New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.
Spain, France, Helvetia,
Egypt, Denmark, Erin,
Italy, England, Virginia,
Holland, The Queen, Pennsylvania.
One of the above first-class, full-powered Iron Steamships sails as follows:
EVERY WEDNESDAY from New York.
WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
THURSDAY from Queenstown.
Cabin passage $75 and $60, currency. Excursion tickets $130, currency.
Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28 currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre and Bremen at the lowest rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to the company's office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
122 Smithfield street.
Or Drafts for sale on Ireland, Ireland, England, Scotland and the Continent.
au26:d3m

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Guardian of William Lee Conner and John Lee Conner, minor children of Mrs. Hannah Connor, deed., will expose at public sale on the premises on
MONDAY, October 30, 1871,
at 10 A. M., the interest of said minor heirs, being the UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH of the following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, and described as follows:
Beginning at the corner of Church alley and Sixth avenue, thence extending westerly along said avenue thirty feet to Lot No. 2; thence along said lot northerly thirty feet; thence easterly thirty feet to Church alley; thence along said alley thirty feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected one Frame Building and one Brick Building.
Terms of sale made known on day of sale.
ROBERT WATSON, Guardian.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, the undersigned, Guardian of Nellie M. Irwin, Cat

# HOME NEWS.

**Run Over.**—A man named James Bowe in jumping from an engine at the Connellsville depot, about 10 A. M. yesterday, was thrown upon the track and run over by the tender, crushing both legs above the ankles. Dr. Phillips attended him at the St. Cloud Hotel. It is feared that amputation will be necessary and the accident may result fatally.

**The Pittsburgh Agency** of the Insurance Company of North America, a time-honored Philadelphia Institution, learns from the Chicago agency that the losses of the company amount to a half a million by the great fire. It is abundantly able to pay this sum without prejudice to its business. The "Franklin," another Philadelphia company, loses $300,000, which it too, can easily pay.

**Thanks** are due and tendered to Wm. L. Jones, Esq., agent of the Insurance Company of North America, for a copy of the front page of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, of May 1868, containing among others, an advertisement of the first agency of that company established in Pittsburgh, in charge of Thomas Wilson. The copy is a curious relic of olden time. We have transcribed it and hung it in our office where those who desire may see it.

**Stock Sale**—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McDowell, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street: Pittsburgh Gas Co. - - - - - - - - 100 00
do - - - - - - - - - - - - 99 00
Mechanical National Bank - - - - 96 37½
Bank of Pittsburgh Gas Co. - - - - 74 00
Co-operative Life Insurance Co. ($5 paid in.) - - - - - - - - - - - - 25 00

**Safe Depository.**—The great fire at Chicago and the untold values destroyed by it, should remind our citizens that we have in this city a Safe Deposit Company, absolutely proof against both fire and burglars, where, for a very moderate consideration, their money, stocks, bonds, plate, jewelry and valuable papers of every sort can be kept in perfect security. The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself; the *simple* pass on and are punished."

**The Steamboat Law.**

The committee on behalf of the owners of freight and passenger steamboats, met on behalf of owners of towboats, left for Washington city last evening to have an interview with the Steamboat Inspector, relative to modifications of the new steamboat law. Capt. R. C. Gray and James T. Stockdale and Hon. James McCauley are members of the first committee, and Captain M. W. Beltzhoover and James A. Blackmore are the committee on behalf of the towboat owner.

**Pastors' and Superintendents' Sociable.**

A Pastors' and Superintendents' Sociable, under the auspices of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, will be held in Christ M. E. Church, corner Penn and Eighth streets, on Thursday evening, October 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. A. Peltz, State Secretary of Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, and Rev. W. F. Wylie, of Bellefonte, Pa., have promised to be present. The programme of the evening will be as follows:

From Sixty o'clock, hand-shaking, brotherly greetings and introductions. Tea at 6½ o'clock. Rev. S. F. Scovel will deliver an address on "Our Country's Sabbath School Work." Revs. Geo. A. Peltz and W. F. Wylie will speak on "Our Sabbath School Work West of the Monongahela."

The State Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, Esq., desires to state that while invitations have been sent to all Pastors and Superintendents in the county whose names could be obtained, yet owing to the fact of the list being incomplete, many have been unavoidably overlooked, but to all such a cordial invitation is extended to be present.

**The Baltimore Excursion.**

It has been suggested by our hosts in Baltimore that they will gladly entertain all who come, but can only accommodate comfortably about four hundred. The committee in Pittsburgh, in obedience to this suggestion, have therefore limited the number to each principal business house in the city, requesting that some representative of the house be designated and his name forwarded. It will then be the fault of our business men if the delegation at Baltimore be not such as will do honor to our city.

The invitation is formally, to the "Mayor and City Council of Pittsburgh." These, with the city and county officials, number about one hundred and seventy-four, and invitations have already been sent. It is hoped, therefore, that no dissatisfaction will be felt by those who, on account of this limitation of number, have been omitted from the list, and further, that the pride of our citizens will go, as designated a fit representation.

It is also suggested that as nearly as practicable of acceptance or declination be given, as none but those having tickets will be admitted on the train, and tickets will not be transferable.

**Music for the Masses.**

The new and elegant stock of Pianos and Organs just opened at S. Hamilton & Co.'s surpass anything on exhibition in this city. Their large and elegant saleroom are filled to overflowing with the choicest selections of Parisian pianos. It has ever been our privilege to examine, and any one who cannot be suited in one at this establishment need try no where else, as they can furnish better value than any other house in the city—and they will do it—no matter what inducements are held out. Call on S. Hamilton & Co., 106 Wood and will do better in price, and as to terms, they will sell on just such terms as will suit you, be that what it is, if no reason at all. Indeed there is no reason why every young man, every young woman, and especially every family where there are children, should not have an instrument, no matter what your circumstances are. If you can save three or five dollars per week, you can buy a Piano or Organ on S. Hamilton & Co.'s new installment Plan. So, by all means, go at once and suit yourself in an instrument, and make your home cheerful and happy. Old instruments taken in exchange at their full value. Every instrument they sell is fully warranted. Remember the place is S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 91 Fifth avenue.

## THE ROMISH PRIESTHOOD.

**Miss O'Gorman's Second Lecture—Her Object in Lecturing—Extracts from the Convent—New York Riots, &c., &c.**

Miss Edith O'Gorman delivered her second lecture last evening in Library Hall to an overflowing audience. Every available space, both of sitting and standing room, was occupied, and more than one hundred persons went upon the stage. The subject of the lecture was, "The Romish Priesthood; their power over the people and what it leads to." Miss O'Gorman introduced the subject by stating that she did not appear on the stage as a public lecturer to excite sympathy or seek redress for wrongs and injuries she had sustained. She appeared because she was convinced that she ought not to keep secret anything she knew about the working of the Romish religion. She addressed herself principally to Catholics who were held in spiritual bondage by the priests, and who had not the power of perception to see that in the hands of the priests the people were mere tools. Yet the priests were no better intellectually than many of the people whom they tyrannized over. The people were compelled to judge for themselves if they would only do so. The judicial system of the Roman Catholic Church is not equaled for cunning and cunningness by that of any other church, yet Catholics slander innocent and inoffensive people in the Protestant churches and priesthood. She had herself been made the object of envenomed slander, and even subjected to violence. On one occasion when she was leaving a church in which she had spoken nothing but the truth, and stepping into her carriage she was assaulted by a brutal set of Catholics, not one of whom had heard what she had said, and did not know whether she had spoken the truth or falsehood. A pistol was fired at her, which was within one-half inch of taking her life. At no matter what sublunary might be heaped upon or what violence she might be exposed to, she would continue to do her duty and expose the errors and abominations of Popery.

When she entered the Convent with a pure purpose to save her soul, she saw but too much example that she longed to take her departure. For instance, when she looked for the Mother Superioress she found in her embracing some Reverend Father in such a way as did not comport well with the professed piety of Catholic life. She walked out on a Convent at Newark, and did not know where she was till she found herself in a car on the road to Philadelphia, with only five dollars in her pocket. Her moral sensibilities were so shocked at one scene that she left. She preserves that which is dearer to a virtuous woman than life. (Enthusiastic applause.) She did not, however, like the vow she was expelled. They didn't expell nuns from Convents. That would be a dangerous thing. Perhaps it would be well to follow. If they expelled her, she was sure they were sorry for it long before this. [Applause] She lived in Jersey City, and knew well what she was well known. But the people there did not abuse her and run her down as the *Post* of this city did. She was slandered. She confessed she did not lose faith in the Catholic church without a struggle, and she was willing to do every thing in her power to free Christ who suffered, and was reviled and slandered for her.

Hunger and thirst, drunkenness and wretchedness, and vice and immorality of every kind prevail wherein the priests reign. The priests are no better in any respect than the poor people who are deluded by them. The Irish Catholics of New York declared that the Orangemen should not walk in procession on the 12th of July, 1871, although they had been allowed to march in procession themselves without molestation for thirty years. Mayor Hall's proclamation, prohibiting the procession, was a disgrace to civilization. (Great applause.) The conduct of the Catholics on the occasion referred to, demonstrated two facts. The first is, that Democrats are closely allied with political Romanism, and the second is that Catholics believe that American Protestants have no rights that they are bound to respect. She did not think that the Democratic party, being so closely allied to Popery, should be entrusted with the control of this great and free nation. If the priests had done their duty there would have been no riots in July last.

No one parish of a thousand people in New Jersey which is presided over by an Italian priest, and where most of the parishioners are workingmen, have the priests are supported in affluence, and live most luxuriously. The priest never shows a kindness to any one, only when he descends to say a mass, for which he charges one dollar. The people would starve sometimes were it not for the charity and generosity of Protestants, whom Catholics are taught to despise, and consider doomed to everlasting damnation. The first time she heard the honor of dining with the priest, he drank two quarts of ale at dinner. (Laughter.)

The Romish Church has a roundabout way of getting to Jesus. They must go through rosaries, breviari s, genuflexions and many other meaningless things, before they can get to the Saviour. There is a great difference between the priests and the great shepherd whom they profess to represent.

When she had become an outcast she went to Archbishop Spaulding, who was looked upon as a model of christian charity and benevolence. She had only twenty-five cents when she entered his palatial residence. She "played a whited sepulchre." He would do nothing for her unless she re-entered the Convent. She declared she would suffer death first. She declared she would tell the Archbishop, you can't live long in Baltimore on twenty-five cents, and you will be dead by evening before you could get to the Convent. But she did not, and after enduring many hardships she reached Philadelphia, where she had some friends.

Catholics say the Lord will blast her with lightning for speaking against the church. But her trust was in Christ. They say also that the priests can turn her into a pillar of salt. (Laughter.) But she knew they could not turn her into a pillar of salt nor say thing else.

Wealth can do all things in the Catholic Church, even buy a dispensation or license to violate any precept of the church, eat meat on Friday and many other things. The priest cannot take a wife, but he can do many things much worse.

Miss O'Gorman will lecture in Library Hall on Saturday for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. Her subject will be "The Mysteries of the Confessional." We hope she will keep closer to her text than she did last night.

# Allegheny County Election Returns.

**SENATE.** **ASSEMBLY.**

| DISTRICTS. | STATE SENATE. 1st Dist. | | | 2d Dist. | Third District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | James L. Graham, R. | Miles S. Humphreys, R. | Robert M. Gibson, D. | John Murphy, Sr., D. | James Irwin, D. | Martin Bowman, R. | Robert Liddell, D. | John Gilfillan, R. | D. N. White, R. | H. K. Sample, R. | Alexander Wilson, R. | J. W. Ballantine, R. | William Hastie, D. | August Haerle, D. | James R. P. Duff, D. | Moses P. Walsh, D. | Peter Habersham, D. | John Bredin, R. | Robert H. Brown, R. | Robert H. Heath, R. |
| PITTSBURGH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First ward | 253 | 253 | 240 | 240 | 245 | 749 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Second ward | 263 | 263 | 261 | 261 | 255 | 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Third ward | 147 | 147 | 170 | 171 | 132 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth ward | 100 | 100 | 34 | 34 | 60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fifth ward | 118 | 120 | 374 | 365 | 127 | 328 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sixth ward | 172 | 172 | 269 | 269 | 163 | 369 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seventh ward | 316 | 316 | 69 | 173 | 30 | 183 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eighth ward | 319 | 320 | 143 | 179 | 269 | 205 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ninth ward | 148 | 149 | 248 | 244 | 288 | 167 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tenth ward | 118 | 117 | 262 | 264 | | | 108 | 271 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eleventh ward | 261 | 261 | 185 | 185 | | | 3 | 214 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two 7th ward, 1st prec't | 120 | 225 | 179 | 179 | | | 146 | 249 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twelfth ward, 2d prec't | 173 | 173 | 89 | 89 | | | 163 | 94 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thirteenth ward, 1st prec't | 36 | 36 | 40 | 40 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thirteenth ward, 2d prec't | 341 | 337 | 1 | 1 | | | | 167 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fourteenth ward | 113 | 174 | 332 | 276 | | | 196 | 208 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fifteenth ward | 74 | 74 | 101 | 101 | | | 54 | 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sixteenth ward, 1st prec't | 74 | 78 | 134 | 124 | | | 78 | 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sixteenth ward, 2d prec't | 38 | 37 | 248 | 246 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seventeenth ward | 253 | 252 | 66 | 65 | | | 78 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twenty-first ward 1st pre. | 100 | 100 | 116 | 116 | | | 3 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twenty-second ward | 111 | 114 | 16 | 17 | | | 118 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twenty-third ward | 126 | 126 | 34 | 34 | | | 128 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLEGHENY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First ward | 97 | 385 | 135 | 175 | | | | | 394 | 369 | 382 | 396 | 394 | 118 | 122 | 111 | 111 | 121 | | |
| Second ward | 651 | 669 | 214 | 208 | | | | | 687 | 671 | 679 | 705 | 693 | 208 | 208 | | | | | |
| Third ward, 1st prec't | 381 | 387 | 140 | 141 | | | | | 423 | 378 | 393 | 418 | 419 | 138 | 142 | 103 | 104 | 140 | | |
| Third ward, 2d prec't | 127 | 127 | 258 | 253 | | | | | 267 | 188 | 258 | 260 | 246 | 171 | 174 | 74 | 74 | 244 | | |
| Fourth ward, 1st prec't | 329 | 333 | 213 | 208 | | | | | 402 | 336 | 344 | 398 | 396 | 203 | 139 | 141 | 138 | 304 | | |
| Fourth ward, 2d prec't | 153 | 166 | 181 | 181 | | | | | 195 | 110 | 169 | 191 | 194 | 168 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 169 | | |
| Fifth ward | 306 | 325 | 160 | 160 | | | | | 372 | 325 | 319 | 373 | 373 | 15 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 155 | | |
| Sixth ward | 351 | 341 | 198 | 201 | | | | | 376 | 302 | 340 | 376 | 376 | 203 | 140 | 141 | 140 | 96 | | |
| Seventh ward | 75 | 77 | 3 | 323 | | | | | 376 | 67 | 68 | 270 | 341 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 328 | | |
| Eighth ward | 92 | 92 | 118 | 114 | | | | | 143 | 90 | 92 | 144 | 144 | 120 | 87 | 64 | | 66 | 115 | |
| BOROUGHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, 1st precinct | 157 | 153 | 154 | 154 | | | | | 157 | 151 | 153 | 157 | 274 | 143 | 45 | 52 | | 46 | 148 | |
| Birmingham, 2d precinct | 260 | 265 | 255 | 256 | | | | | 261 | 261 | 261 | 261 | 261 | 261 | 261 | 261 | | 261 | 261 | |
| Monongahela | 40 | 38 | 64 | 64 | | | | | 38 | 40 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 64 | 64 | 64 | | 76 | 64 | |
| McKeesport | 159 | 161 | 128 | 174 | | | | | 159 | 174 | 174 | 169 | 163 | 125 | | | | | | |
| Millvale | 90 | 94 | 22 | 24 | | | | | 90 | 88 | 101 | 89 | 90 | 21 | 16 | 14 | | 19 | 10 | |
| East Birmingham, 1st dre | 147 | 142 | 157 | 154 | | | | | 207 | 144 | 144 | 211 | 206 | 156 | 90 | 92 | | 91 | 156 | |
| South Pittsburgh | 168 | 166 | 113 | 109 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reserve | 19 | 23 | 61 | 58 | | | | | 67 | 17 | 24 | 67 | 66 | 59 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 60 | | |
| Neville | 37 | 31 | 7 | 7 | | | | | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Ross, 2d precinct | 27 | 29 | 71 | 69 | | | | | 27 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 69 | | |
| Leet | 44 | 49 | 9 | 9 | | | | | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | | |
| North and | 36 | 36 | 28 | 30 | | | | | 44 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 30 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 30 | | |

| DISTRICTS. | COUNTY COMMISSIONER. | | | | TREAS. | DISTRICT ATTON'Y. | A'T. DIS. ATT'Y | | SURV'R | DIR. OF POOR. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CONT'R | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henry Warner, R. | Uzziah Stewart, D. | Jacob Stuckrath, 3d pre. R | James McGunnegle, R. | Joseph Birmingham, 1st D | Samuel Kilgore, R. | William J. Koontz, D. | Thomas H. Dashe, R. | J. B. Finch, R. | Alfred Kerr, D. | Robert Chapson, R. | J. W. Patterson, D. | J. G. Murray, R. | Francis A. Klein, D. |
| PITTSBURGH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First ward | 335 | 169 | 170 | 303 | 403 | 88 | 310 | 140 | 333 | 162 | 259 | 255 | 258 | 234 |
| Second ward | 327 | 102 | 238 | 196 | 319 | 114 | 334 | 103 | 325 | 104 | 295 | 148 | 282 | 153 |
| Third ward | 231 | 105 | 195 | 205 | 283 | 85 | 230 | 79 | 229 | 85 | 199 | 84 | 199 | 106 |
| Fourth ward | 348 | 107 | 266 | 166 | 282 | 157 | 346 | 110 | 349 | 109 | 324 | 135 | 310 | 138 |
| Fifth ward | 146 | 324 | 62 | 443 | 360 | 128 | 158 | 336 | 145 | 328 | 128 | 360 | 112 | 357 |
| Sixth ward | 272 | 210 | 289 | 181 | 169 | 260 | 274 | 165 | 267 | 167 | 235 | 147 | 237 | 160 |
| Seventh ward | 366 | 101 | 258 | 221 | 54 | 147 | 376 | 123 | 368 | 122 | 321 | 173 | 312 | 175 |
| Eighth ward | 458 | 116 | 334 | 233 | 428 | 145 | 482 | 94 | 466 | 104 | 418 | 113 | 413 | 117 |
| Ninth ward | 249 | 116 | 210 | 156 | 230 | 73 | 247 | 76 | 241 | 74 | 209 | 106 | 210 | 107 |
| Tenth ward | 122 | 256 | 76 | 291 | 313 | 48 | 122 | 257 | 126 | 57 | 129 | 256 | 113 | 197 |
| Eleventh ward | 412 | 170 | 319 | 221 | 403 | 135 | 419 | 132 | 414 | 134 | 336 | 164 | 328 | 177 |
| Two 7th ward, 1st p | 224 | 211 | 183 | 266 | 311 | 114 | 234 | 111 | 234 | 111 | 236 | 164 | 228 | 177 |
| Twelfth ward, 2d p | 185 | 175 | 145 | 223 | 178 | 160 | 185 | 170 | 180 | 171 | 175 | 182 | 173 | 186 |
| Thirteenth ward, 1st p | 172 | 90 | 135 | 90 | 199 | 37 | 187 | 87 | 176 | 85 | 176 | 90 | 168 | 93 |
| Thirteenth ward, 2d p | 47 | 21 | 30 | 30 | 37 | | | | | | 38 | 30 | 38 | 30 |
| Fourteenth ward | 306 | 116 | 288 | 198 | 375 | 128 | 402 | 109 | 401 | 107 | 284 | 162 | 338 | 109 |
| Fifteenth ward | 306 | 98 | 198 | 196 | 265 | 76 | 304 | 76 | 299 | 76 | 173 | 174 | 173 | 282 |
| Sixteenth ward, 1st p | 147 | 38 | 61 | 116 | 156 | 32 | 146 | 37 | 144 | 38 | 86 | 86 | 81 | 99 |
| Sixteenth ward, 2d p | 184 | 8 | 47 | 146 | 187 | 38 | 154 | 38 | 155 | 49 | 137 | 49 | 137 | 49 |

## THE ELECTION

**A Quiet and Orderly Turn Out of the Voters of Allegheny—Defeat of the Fair Expression of the Will of the People—Altogether a Little Off in the Matter of Majority—All the Republican Ward, However, Elected—Cheering News from Abroad.**

The election yesterday proceeded quietly. There was little or no excitement at any of the polls. Citizens came and went quietly to and from election places, and stopped not to debate the chances of any of the candidates. There was but little enthusiasm and much less excitement attending the voting. Many causes combined to render the vote cast on both sides quite small, but after all it was not so meagre as we had imagined it would be. The opposition took the field at the commencing of the week and decided the game of getting out a heavy vote before noon, and thus gained a very palpable advantage over the Republicans, who, either indifferent or careless, permitted the Democrats to enjoy a jubilant feeling all day long and of course thereby induced them to put forth almost super-human exertions to carry the day The German Reformers detached a considerable number of votes from the regular tickets, especially in the case of Joseph Dilworth, candidate for County Commissioner and of Dr. Agnetta for Auditor-General, for whom they made most particular warfare. The election returns herewith appended will be found correct and complete in the *Turnverein* movement. It is a matter, however, of

CONGRATULATION.

That so far the returns received indicate a clear and handsome majority for the county of nearly four thousand for our ticket. We have not lost a single candidate. Mr. Dilworth especially could be congratulated because of his antagonism to the liquor interests of the county, and his defeat is due to the power of perception to see that in the hands of the priests the people were mere tools. Yet the priests were no better intellectually than many of the people whom they tyrannized over. The people were compelled to judge for themselves if they would only do so. The judicial system of the Roman Catholic Church is not equaled for and cunning by that of any other church, yet Catholics slander innocent and inoffensive people in the Protestant churches and priesthood. She had herself been made the object of envenomed slander, and even subjected to violence. On one occasion when she was leaving a church in which she had spoken nothing but the truth, and stepping into her carriage she was assaulted by a brutal set of Catholics, not one of whom had heard what she had said, and did not know whether she had spoken the truth or falsehood. A pistol was fired at her, which was within one-half inch of taking her life. At no matter what sublunary might be heaped upon or what violence she might be exposed to, she would continue to do her duty and expose the errors and abominations of Popery.

When she entered the Convent with a pure purpose to save her soul, she saw but too much example that she longed to take her departure. For instance, when she looked for the Mother Superioress she found in her embracing some Reverend Father in such a way as did not comport well with the professed piety of Catholic life. She walked out on a Convent at Newark, and did not know where she was till she found herself in a car on the road to Philadelphia, with only five dollars in her pocket. Her moral sensibilities were so shocked at one scene that she left. She preserves that which is dearer to a virtuous woman than life. (Enthusiastic applause.) She did not, however, like the vow she was expelled. They didn't expell nuns from Convents. That would be a dangerous thing. Perhaps it would be well to follow. If they expelled her, she was sure they were sorry for it long before this. [Applause] She lived in Jersey City, and knew well what she was well known. But the people there did not abuse her and run her down as the *Post* of this city did. She was slandered. She confessed she did not lose faith in the Catholic church without a struggle, and she was willing to do every thing in her power to free Christ who suffered, and was reviled and slandered for her.

Hunger and thirst, drunkenness and wretchedness, and vice and immorality of every kind prevail wherein the priests reign. The priests are no better in any respect than the poor people who are deluded by them. The Irish Catholics of New York declared that the Orangemen should not walk in procession on the 12th of July, 1871, although they had been allowed to march in procession themselves without molestation for thirty years. Mayor Hall's proclamation, prohibiting the procession, was a disgrace to civilization. (Great applause.) The conduct of the Catholics on the occasion referred to, demonstrated two facts. The first is, that Democrats are closely allied with political Romanism, and the second is that Catholics believe that American Protestants have no rights that they are bound to respect. She did not think that the Democratic party, being so closely allied to Popery, should be entrusted with the control of this great and free nation. If the priests had done their duty there would have been no riots in July last.

No one parish of a thousand people in New Jersey which is presided over by an Italian priest, and where most of the parishioners are workingmen, have the priests are supported in affluence, and live most luxuriously. The priest never shows a kindness to any one, only when he descends to say a mass, for which he charges one dollar. The people would starve sometimes were it not for the charity and generosity of Protestants, whom Catholics are taught to despise, and consider doomed to everlasting damnation. The first time she heard the honor of dining with the priest, he drank two quarts of ale at dinner. (Laughter.)

The Romish Church has a roundabout way of getting to Jesus. They must go through rosaries, breviari s, genuflexions and many other meaningless things, before they can get to the Saviour. There is a great difference between the priests and the great shepherd whom they profess to represent.

When she had become an outcast she went to Archbishop Spaulding, who was looked upon as a model of christian charity and benevolence. She had only twenty-five cents when she entered his palatial residence. She "played a whited sepulchre." He would do nothing for her unless she re-entered the Convent. She declared she would suffer death first. She declared she would tell the Archbishop, you can't live long in Baltimore on twenty-five cents, and you will be dead by evening before you could get to the Convent. But she did not, and after enduring many hardships she reached Philadelphia, where she had some friends.

Catholics say the Lord will blast her with lightning for speaking against the church. But her trust was in Christ. They say also that the priests can turn her into a pillar of salt. (Laughter.) But she knew they could not turn her into a pillar of salt nor say thing else.

Wealth can do all things in the Catholic Church, even buy a dispensation or license to violate any precept of the church, eat meat on Friday and many other things. The priest cannot take a wife, but he can do many things much worse.

Miss O'Gorman will lecture in Library Hall on Saturday for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. Her subject will be "The Mysteries of the Confessional." We hope she will keep closer to her text than she did last night.

| DISTRICT. | AUD'R GEN'L. | SURV. GEN'L. | CON'L CONVN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | William McCandless. | Robert B. Heath. | J. H. Cooper. | For a Convention. |
| PITTSBURGH. | | | | |
| First ward | 261 | 238 | 317 | 169 |
| Second ward | 271 | 150 | 336 | 104 |
| Third ward | 178 | 167 | 230 | 85 |
| Fourth ward | 308 | 155 | 355 | 112 |
| Fifth ward | 117 | 309 | 130 | 352 |
| Sixth ward | 236 | 236 | 263 | 236 |
| Seventh ward | 338 | 176 | 359 | 123 |
| Eighth ward | 407 | 174 | 497 | 174 |
| Ninth ward | 249 | 174 | 284 | 174 |
| Tenth ward | 114 | 257 | 121 | 250 |
| Eleventh ward | 361 | 181 | 401 | 181 |
| Twelfth, 1st pr. | 219 | 117 | 193 | 117 |
| " 2d pr. | 169 | 189 | 183 | 175 |
| Thirteenth, 1st pr. | 171 | 92 | 179 | 83 |
| " 2d pr. | 58 | 42 | 63 | 42 |
| Fourteenth | 350 | 169 | 413 | 106 |
| Fifteenth | 164 | 233 | 163 | 235 |
| Sixteenth, 1st pr | 79 | 164 | 84 | 164 |
| " 2d pr. | 87 | 152 | 152 | 55 |
| Nineteenth | 234 | 65 | 245 | 58 |
| ALLEGHENY. | | | | |
| First ward | 377 | 198 | 379 | 123 |
| Second | 680 | 197 | 689 | 188 |
| Third, 1st pr. | 393 | 144 | 420 | 137 |
| Third, 2d pr. | 128 | 334 | 200 | 171 |
| Fourth, 1st pr. | 359 | 210 | 406 | 142 |
| Fourth, 2d pr. | 107 | 204 | 164 | 205 |
| Fifth | 318 | 157 | 364 | 111 |
| Sixth | 315 | 199 | 367 | 146 |
| Seventh | 76 | 364 | 164 | 364 |
| Eighth | 93 | 117 | 146 | 64 |
| BOROUGHS. | | | | |
| Monongahela | 41 | 63 | 41 | 63 |
| Birmingham, 1 p. | 150 | 153 | 252 | 82 |
| Birmingham, 2 p. | 162 | 252 | 162 | 252 |
| E. Birg'm, 2 p. | 142 | 156 | 199 | 71 |
| S. Pittsburgh | 195 | 134 | 211 | 109 |
| Millvale | 92 | 90 | 92 | 90 |
| McKeesport | 173 | 126 | 191 | 108 |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | | | |
| Reserve | 23 | 58 | 66 | 15 |
| North End | 37 | 37 | 51 | 19 |
| Neville | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Leets | 50 | 6 | 50 | 6 |
| Ross, 2d pr | 34 | 65 | 38 | 61 |

## THE CITY FINANCES.

**Monthly Report of the Controller—Receipts and Expenditures for September.**

Controller McGowan makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the city, for the month of September:

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the month of September are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Market, | $ 1,902 95 |
| Fifth Ward Market, | 13 50 |
| Sewers, | 220 72 |
| City Weigh Scales, | 166 92 |
| Weighing Coal, | 48 54 |
| Allegheny Wharf, | 1,706 34 |
| Monongahela, | 455 58 |
| Union and the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph companies had each a consolidated line from their parent offices on Fifth avenue and every few minutes messages were received from various parts of the United States, from which the great enthusiasm manifested, except when at both headquarters was received the dispatch that Pennsylvania had given a handsome and Republican majority, a gain of over six thousand over Geary's majority, and then there were some loud cheers given, for the State was deemed secure to our party.

GERMANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

At a late hour yesterday morning, prevailed, and we do not know on what grounds it was predicated, that Mr. Dilworth was defeated for the Commissionership, and this caused a large crowd of his German opponents to rejoice muchly over the supposed defeat. Their rejoicings, however, we opine were somewhat premature and will hardly be called for today, when the full vote is received.

THE RESULT.

We are not entirely satisfied with the record made by the Republicans of Allegheny county yesterday. There was much room for improvement in our local majorities, but in so much as we have elected all our county ticket and contributed somewhat to the State majority, there is no room for any very great grumbling. We only hope to gird on the armor and do better next time. So far as we received the returns up to our time for going to press, we herewith subjoin them:

## OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.

**Haslett Killed in a Row at Cincinnati.**

We have been informed that young Haslett, who was implicated with Small—now awaiting trial—in the robbery of Stevenson's jewelry store, was shot and killed in a mistake in a row at Cincinnati on Monday night. We have received no further particulars after. Yesterday morning a brother of the deceased went on to Cincinnati to bring the remains of his city for interment.

**Inquest Finished.**—The inquest conducted by alderman Shoenberger on the body of Wm. Diesback, killed at Coleman, Rahn & Co.'s mills, by the breaking of a grindstone, was concluded last night. The grindstone-boss testified that the stone was too soft, and that he had told the company so when it was put in, but that they persisted in setting it in spite of his protest. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and find the owners of the mill guilty of criminal neglect.

**A Divorce** will be granted Monday night.

**Flour Mill Property by Auction in Sharpsburg, This Afternoon.**

The Emerald Steam Mills, situate in Sharpsburg, at the corner of Mill street and Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will be sold on the premises this afternoon, at three o'clock. The situation, capacity, and working condition of this flour mill are all inviting for capitalists to make a first class investment. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars.

**Have you heard the news!** The new styles have arrived at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Young gentlemen, go there at once that the priests can turn her into a pillar of salt. (Laughter.) But she knew they could not turn her into a pillar of salt nor say thing else.

**Divorce** Monday night.

**Drop in to-day** and get a shave at Lysles & Scroggins' Diamond Saloon, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny. Everything about this establishment is the perfection of cleanliness and there is no saloon in the city where one can more enjoyably undergo tonsorial manipulations.

**Great excitement**—Divorce.

## SUFFERING CHICAGO.

**Pittsburgh Sympathy—The People at Work—Provisions and Money Supplied—Public Meetings and Private Canvassing—Nearly $50,000 Already Secured—Part of the Fire Department Sent On—The Additional Subscriptions—Programme for To-day.**

The excitement over the news from Chicago of the great conflagration, seemed to have increased rather than diminished yesterday, as the people began to appreciate in a measure the extent of the terrible calamity which had befallen their brethren of the "Garden City." The newspaper offices, the last thing the night before, and the first thing in the morning, were surrounded by the eager news-seekers, and the journals as fast almost as printed, were disposed of among the throngs; then when this source of information was exhausted, the crowds assembled at the telegraph offices where the bulletins were displayed, which through brief, answered in a measure to satisfy the popular craving for news. Business seemed to be generally neglected, and the election, apparently, scarcely attracted a passing thought—in the earlier hours of the morning especially—the "Great Fire" seeming to have over-shadowed its interest, business and politics and pleasure.

The excitement began about daybreak in the morning, and was somewhat increased by the intelligence which spread everywhere that the fire was still raging. Judging from the fact that a request had been sent in for

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This had been tendered the day before, and refused, Mayor Wilson stating that it could not be but into use. About five o'clock yesterday morning, however, Mayor Brush received special dispatches that four fire companies would be sent immediately. The firemen were yet sleeping, as the report soon made its way to the different engine houses, and preparations set on foot for responding to the summons. Before the hour of seven o'clock succeeded to the Union Depot, where a special train of trucks had been provided for them. The steamers detailed for the service were the Duquesne, Vigilant and Niagara, of this city, and the Good Will and Friendship, of Allegheny. Each person accompanied each steamer, being forty in all, and each engine took all the hose it had. Chief Engineer Drew, of Allegheny, went along, and will have charge of the department from here. The firemen did not have time to get breakfast before starting, and Mayor Brush at once telegraphed to Alliance to have eatables ready for the men when they got there.

Mr. McCullough, Superintendent of the Fort Wayne Road, telegraphed orders to have the track cleared, all express and other trains to wait for the special. The firemen to pass through at once and without delay.

The firemen started about half-past eight o'clock, and it was expected that they would be heard from last evening, but up to the latest accounts no message had been sent back since the departure.

With this initial practical step toward rendering aid to the sufferers, the work of Thursday fairly commenced, and the authorities and business men and people generally, were busily engaged in perfecting plans for the most effective and systematic manner of forwarding supplies. Money poured in by voice and contributions, their sympathy and practical assistance in public meetings expressing by the thousands, and starving men, women and children of the *devastated city.*

*Secretary Bell*, in the absence of the President of the Exchange he instructed to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Board of Trade at a meeting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following were appointed: Messrs. J. F. Richardson, H. Rea, Jr., and S. L. McHenry.

The following additional resolutions were obtained from the meeting adjournment:

Marshall, Kennedy & Co. - - - - - - $300
Bell & Sons. - - - - - - - - - - - 50
H. Rea, Jr. - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
McHenry & Hood - - - - - - - - - - 25
Negley, Schoyer & Ewert - - - - - - 25
Segmeyer & Voskamp - - - - - - - - 25
Springer, Harbaugh & Co. - - - - - - 50
Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
Wm. Welsh & Co. - - - - - - - - - 25
M. W. Sackett & Co. - - - - - - - - 50
Hon. Wm. Maxwell - - - - - - - - - 25
Scott & Gisel - - - - - - - - - - - 10
Close, Schoeneck & Co. - - - - - - - 50
R. G. Hughes & Co. - - - - - - - - 10
Wm. Cooper & Co. - - - - - - - - - 50
Keil & Reichert. - - - - - - - - - 25
R. L. Bell - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Schmidt & Friday. - - - - - - - - - 50
J. and W. Faidy. - - - - - - - - - 50
Daniel Wallace - - - - - - - - - - 50
S. B. Floyd & Co. - - - - - - - - - 25
H. H. Cleeland & Co. - - - - - - - - 50
House, Hahn & Co. - - - - - - - - - 50
Schomaker & Co. - - - - - - - - - - 25
Cusey & Co. - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Laing & McKallip. - - - - - - - - - 50
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co. - - - - - 100
Clinton Blayney. - - - - - - - - - 50
A Friend. - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
Robb & Co. - - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2
W. J. Simpson - - - - - - - - - - - 2
Godfrey & Clark - - - - - - - - - - 25
Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5
B. B. Robinson & Bro. - - - - - - - 20
Alex. Volger - - - - - - - - - - - 50
Dilworth, Harper & Co. - - - - - - - 100
Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co. - - - - - - 50
Cash - - - - - - - - -